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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1876.

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.36 Pet Colt.....	10 00	2 00	3 50	60 cts.
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.32 Terror, \$6.50; Bull-dog, .38, \$7.00; Swamp Angel, .41, \$7.50; Sharp's 2½, with forged frame, a good, compact arm and very strong shooting, at \$5.50; full plate, \$6.00; ivory, \$7.50. We are also, to meet all demands, obliged to keep the

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by which we mean poorly-made pistols with cast-iron or brass frames, and we are sorry to say that consumers are often induced to buy these,

believing them to be good arms. A little reflection will enable most consumers to understand how little it costs to make a pistol with a cast-iron frame, compared to producing an arm by first forging and then working out the metal. With this warning we have to add that our business, as merchants, is to keep what is called for, and we have for sale a long list among them. Alert, Favorite, Little Joker, Creedmoor, Defiance, Centennial, Petrel, Trojan, Blue Jacket, Whitney, Buffalo Bill, Captain Jack, Spit Fire, at from \$2.25 to \$3.75 each. Nickel plate, each 40 cents extra. Also, Standard. These are pistols with cast frames, but made in imitation of the beautifully wrought Smith and Wesson. Standard .22, \$5.75; Standard .30, \$6.50; Standard .32, \$7.50.

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We repeat to you, that in order to put all our customers on one footing, we will for the present deliver all the above pistols free of charge for delivery. On receipt of money or post-office order the arm will come to you.

For further details see future issues of this paper.

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USE of the



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THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President and Commander-in-Chief.

J. Donald Cameron, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.
Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.
Colonel Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.
Brig.-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macfeely, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Colonel Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

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Washington, D. C. Colonel W. D. Whipple, Asst. Adjt-General.

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Colonel Richard C. Drum, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry:
Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
Major George D. Ruggles, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope:
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Major E. R. Platt, A. A.-G.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry:
Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.
First Lieutenant John S. Loud, 9th Cavalry, Act. A. A.-G.

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Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Williams, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Brigadier-General C. C. Augur:
Headquarters, New Orleans, La.
Major Oliver D. Greene, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord:
Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.
Major Jos. H. Taylor, A. A.-G.

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Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.
Lieut.-Col. Chauncey McKeever, A. A.-G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.
Colonel Jas. B. Fry, A. A.-G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

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Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Major-General O. O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.
Major Henry C. Wood, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.
Major James P. Martin, A. A.-G.

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Nashville, Tenn. ... 78½ Cherry st. ... 1st Lt. F. A. Kendall, 25th Inf.
Columbus Bk., O. ... 2d Lt. G. F. Cooke, 15th Inf.
Newp't Plk., Ky. ... 1st Lt. J. A. Haughty, 21st Inf.

OBSERVANCE OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

WHEREAS, A joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, was duly approved on the 13th day of March last, which is as follows:

"Be it resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That it be and is hereby recommended by the Senate and House of Representatives to the people of the several States that they assemble in their several counties or towns on the approaching Centennial anniversary of our National Independence, and that they cause to have delivered on such day an historical sketch of such county or town from its foundation, and that a copy of said sketch be filed in print or manuscript in the clerk's office of said county, and an additional copy in print or manuscript be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress, to the intent that a complete record may be thus obtained of the progress of our institutions during the first Centennial of their existence:

"And whereas, it is deemed proper that such recommendation be brought to the notice and knowledge of the people of the United States; now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known the same, in the hope that the object of such resolution may meet the approval of the people of the United States, and that proper steps may be taken to carry the same into effect.

"Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1876, and of the Independence of the United States the 100th.

"By the President:

"HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State."

S. O. DEPARTMENT DAKOTA, MAY, 27, 1876.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major Rodney Smith, Capt. George L. Tyler, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. William T. Craycroft, 7th Cav., is hereby appointed for the purchase, under authority of the War De-

partment, of horses for the cavalry in this Department. The Board will act under detailed instructions to be furnished by the Chief Quartermaster of the Dep't. It will convene in St. Paul, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, the 29th day of May, 1876, and will visit Lexington, Eminence, Shelbyville, Paris, Nicholasville, Danville, Harrodsburg, Lebanon and such other places in the state of Kentucky as it may find desirable. Captain Tyler is appointed an A. A. Quartermaster, and disbursing officer of the Board.

PROMOTIONS.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate May 31: Major Henry C. Hodges, Quartermaster, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain George H. Weeks, A. Q. M., and Captain William B. Hughes, A. Q. M., to be Quartermasters, with the rank of Major; First Lieuts. Lafayette E. Campbell, 23d Infantry, and Charles S. Heintzelman, 3d Artillery, to be Captains and Assistant Quartermasters.

W. D. A. G. O., May 20, 1876. The following order has been received from the War Department: By direction of the President—Brigadier-General A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers; Carlisle P. Patterson, E-q., Superintendent of the Coast Survey; Major William P. Craighill, Corps of Engineers, are hereby constituted a Board for the survey of the harbor of Baltimore City and the adjacent waters and the establishment of the river and bulkhead lines thereof. The Board will convene at the earliest practicable date and will report to the Governor of the State of Maryland before entering upon their duties.

ALPHONSO TAFT, Secretary of War.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.—Assistant Surgeon C. B. Byrne to San Antonio, Texas, after being relieved by Assistant Surgeon F. Meacham (S. O. 90, D. Texas). Assistant Surgeon Walter Reed, May 9, to Camp Lowell, A. T.; A. A. Surgeon R. E. Lightburne, to Camp Mojave, A. T.; A. A. Surgeon James B. Lawrence to San Francisco, Cal., for annulment of contract, at his own request (S. O. 59, D. Arizona).

The contract of A. A. Surgeon George E. Gillespie, May 25, annulled; A. A. Surgeon Charles M. Norman in his stead at Natchitoches, La. (S. O. 59, D. Gulf.) Captain J. T. McGinniss, May 25, extended three days (S. O. 99, D. Gulf).

Assistant Surgeon R. H. White, May 24, relieved by Assistant Surgeon M. K. Taylor as attending surgeon Headquarters D. Texas, Dr. White to Ringgold Barracks, Texas, as post surgeon (S. O. 93, D. Texas).

A. A. Surgeon C. A. Sewall, May 19, to Fort Winnebago, N. M. (S. O. 51, D. N. M.) Dr. J. E. Tallon, A. A. Surg., from duty at Presidio, San Francisco, to Yerba Buena Island, Cal., relieving Dr. S. Orr, A. A. Surg. (S. O. 50, D. Cal.).

DETACHED SERVICE.—The Post Quartermaster, Fort Barrancas, Fla., May 24, to Milton, Fla., on public business connected with the repair of the steam launch *Barrancas* (S. O. 98, D. Gulf). The medical officers attached to the Sioux expedition are, May 14, assigned to duty as follows: Assistant Surgeon J. W. Williams will, in addition to his duties as Chief Medical Officer, take charge of the battery and Captain Baker's company, 6th Infantry; A. A. Surgeons J. M. De Wolf and E. J. Clark, with the 7th Cavalry and the scouts; A. A. Surgeon I. H. Ashton with the infantry battalion under Captain Sanger, 17th Infantry (S. F. O. 5, D. Dakota). The Chief Medical Officer Terry column was May 14 ordered to make a contract with Dr. H. R. Porter as A. A. Surgeon during the expedition (S. F. O. 5, D. Dakota).

Assistant Surgeon Chas. K. Winne on G. C. M. at Sidney Barracks, Neb., May 26; Assistant Surgeon Curtis E. Munro on G. C. M. at Camp Robinson, Neb., June 1 (S. O. 60, D. Plate). Assistant Surgeon W. H. Gardner, May 20, on G. C. M. at Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 103, D. Mo.). Lieutenant-Colonel Jas. A. Ekin, D. Q. M.-G. May 17, to Cincinnati, Ohio, and Newport, Ky., on public business; Assistant John M. Dickson on G. C. M. at Huntsville, Ala., May 23 (S. O. 65, D. South).

Surgeon Ebenezer Swift, May 26, to McComb City, Jackson, and Holly Springs, Miss., for the purpose of inspecting the Medical Department at those posts (S. O. 100, D. Gulf). Major G. N. Lieber, June 8, J.-A. of G. C.-M. to Lieutenant E. R. Clark, 10th Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Jones, I.-G. M. D. Atlantic, May 26, to make an inspection of the posts of Forts Brady and Mackinac, Mich. When at Fort Brady, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones will make a special investigation in regard to the District school-house on the reservation at that post, the papers in which case have been referred to him (S. O. 97, M. D. Atlantic).

Asst. Surgeon J. W. Brewer, to temporary duty as post surgeon at Fort Sanders, W. T., May 26 (S. O. 63, D. P.).

Surgeon Joseph R. Smith, Assistant Surgeons J. J. Woodward, and J. S. Billings, to proceed to Philadelphia and attend meetings of Am. Med. Association (W. D. A. G. O., May 26). Lieut.-Col. J. A. Ekin, D. Q. M.-G., May 27, to Cincinnati, O., and Newport, Ky. (S. O. 72, D. S.) A. A. Surgeon H. M. Matthews, May 23, to temporary duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal.;

Assistant Surgeon V. B. Hubbard, May 23, to proceed to Point San José, Cal., and report to Capt. J. Mendenhall, 4th Artillery, to accompany his command to Sitka, A. T. Upon arrival at Sitka, Asst. Surgeon Hubbard will report to Captain J. B. Campbell, 4th Artillery, to accompany his command, subsequently returning to his post, Alcatraz Island (S. O. 66, D. Pacific).

LEAVES GRANTED.—Lt.-Col. A. J. Perry, D. Q. M.-G., San Antonio, Texas, one month, with permission to apply for extension; Assistant Surgeon D. G. Caldwell, one month, with permission to apply for extension (S. O. 90, D. Texas, May 19).

Major J. B. M. Potter, Paymaster, May 25, extended one month (S. O. 48, M. D. Mo.) Major H. C. Pratt, Paymaster, May 23, one month, with permission to apply for extension of two; Major Simeon Smith will perform the duties of Chief Paymaster D. Platte, during his absence (S. O. 61, D. Platte). Major A. H. Seward, Chief Paymaster, St. Paul, Minn., 1 month, May 24, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department; Major Rodney Smith will perform the duties of Chief Paymaster until the return of Major Seward, or until further orders; Assistant Surgeon J. H. Kinsman, Fort Ripley, Minn., one month, to take effect when he shall have provided, without expense to the United States, a substitute satisfactory to his commanding officer (S. O. 70, D. Dakota).

Assistant Surgeon D. Jackson, for 4 months, beyond sea (W. D. A. G. O., May 26). Surgeon J. F. Head, Louisville, Ky., May 27, seven days (S. O. 72, D. S.) Captain E. D. Ellsworth, M. S. K., Ord. Department, leave further extended one year on Surgeon's certificate (W. D. A. G. O., May 20).

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 27, 1876:

Company G, 4th Cavalry, from Fort Elliott, Tex., to Fort Reno, I. T.

Companies G and H, 5th Artillery, from Key West Barracks, Fla., to Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla.

(Per S. O. 72, Dept. South, May 27.)

Headquarters and band 16th Infantry, from Nashville, Tenn., to Newport Barracks, Ky.

Company K, 16th Infantry, from Frankfort, Ky., to Newport Barracks, Ky.

Company E, 16th Infantry, from Lancaster, Ky., to Newport Barracks, Ky.

Company D, 16th Infantry, from Humboldt, Tenn., to Nashville, Tenn.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; A, Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B, Fort Klamath, Oregon; C, Camp McDermid, Nev.; G, San Diego, Cal.; E, L, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; F, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I, Camp Halleck, Nev.; K, Camp Harvey, Or.; M, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D, Presidio, Cal.

RECRUITS.—Seventy-five were ordered, May 24, for Co. D, E, F, G, H, L and M; twenty-one for Co. I; fifteen for Co. C and K; nine for Co. A and B (S. O., W. D., A. G. O.)

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters, Fort Sanders, W. T.; B, E, Fort D. A. Russell; A, Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C, Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; D, Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; F, G, H, L, Fort Ellis, M. T.; I, K, Fort Laramie, W. T.; M, Camp Brown, W. T.

DETACHED SERVICE.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Brackett, president of G. C. M. at Camp Robinson, Neb., June 1. Captain John Mix, and Lieutenants J. H. Coale and C. La Point, on G. C. M. at Camp Brown, W. T., June 5 (S. O. 60, D. Platte).

Colonel I. N. Palmer, on G. C. M. at Fort Sanders, W. T., May 25 (S. O. 62, D. Platte).

Captain G. L. Tyler, May 27, to temporary duty in St. Paul (S. O. 71, D. Dakota).

3RD CAVALRY, Col. J. J. Reynolds.—Headquarters, and A, D, E, F, M, Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; B, H, L, Fort McPherson, Neb.; C, G, I, Sidney Barracks, Neb.; K, Camp Sheridan, Neb.

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A, C, D, F, H, I, K, M, Fort Sill, I. T.; G, L, Fort Reno I. T.; B, E, Fort Elliott, Tex.

5TH CAVALRY, Col. Wm. H. Emory.—Headquarters, and A, B, D, E, Fort Hays, Kas.; C, G, Camp Supply, I. T.; F, Fort Dodge, Kas.; H, Fort Wallace, Kas.; I, Fort Gibson, I. T.; K, Fort Riley, Kas.; L, M, Fort Lyon, C. T.

DETACHED SERVICE.—Lieutenant W. S. Schuyler, May 26, to Omaha, Neb., and report to Brigadier-General George Crook, commanding Department of the Platte, for duty as aide-de-camp (S. O. 107, D. Mo.).

LEAVES GRANTED.—Captain G. F. Price, Fort Hays, Kan., May 24, one month, with permission to apply for extension (S. O. 105, D. Mo.).

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and B, Camp Lowell, A. T.; A, D, Camp Apache; C, G, M, Camp Grant, A. T.; E, I, Camp Verde, A. T.; F, Fort Whipple, A. T.; H, L, Camp Bowles, A. T.; K, Camp McDowell, A. T.

RECRUITS.—Fifty recruits were ordered, May 24, for the regiment to San Francisco (S. O., W. D., A. G. O.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

DETACHED SERVICE.—Captains F. W. Bentee, M. W. Keogh, Geo. W. Yates and T. B. Weir, to make trial of the Albee saddles for use in the field; and at the close of operations for the season, to make a critical and detailed report upon the merits of the saddles, and upon their value for cavalry service in comparison with the regulation saddles now in use (S. F. O. 3, D. Dakota).

LIEUTENANT W. T. Craycroft, May 27, to temporary duty in St. Paul (S. O. 71, D. Dakota).

Change of Station.—Upon the completion of field operations for the summer, the several companies will take post as follows: A, C, D, E, F and L at Fort Abraham Lincoln; B, G, H and K at Fort Rice; I and M at Fort Totten (S. O. 4, D. Dakota).

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and B, Fort Clark, Texas; C, D, H, I, L, Fort Brown, Tex.; A, E, G, M, Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; R, Fort Duncan, Tex.; F, scouting.

Detached Service.—Lieutenants S. W. Fountain, C. M. O'Connor and Q. O'M. Gillmore, on G. C.-M. at Ringgold Barracks, Tex., June 1 (S. O. 90, D. Tex.)

Major W. R. Price, May 22, on board for purchasing horses, San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 92, D. Tex.)

Special Duty.—Captains Wm. McCleave and A. P. Carragher, May 23, to report on the adaptability of the Albee patent saddle for cavalry use (S. O. 92, D. Tex.).

Leave Granted.—Lieutenant Q. O'M. Gillmore, May 23, one month (S. O. 92, D. Tex.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D, K, L, Ft Union, N. M.; E, I, Ft Wingate, N. M.; G, Fort Garland, C. T.; H, M, Ft Stanton, N. M.; F, Fort Selden, N. M.; A, C, Fort Bayard, N. M.; B, Fort McRae, N. M.

Detached Service.—Lieutenant Byron Dawson, May 20, on G. C.-M. at Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 103, D. Mo.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Wesley Merritt, Special Cavalry Inspector, May 27, to Fort Laramie, W. T., under special instructions from the lieutenant-general (S. O. 49, M. D. Mo.)

Captain Herman Schreiner, May 23, on board for purchasing horses, San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 92, D. Tex.)

Relieved.—Lieutenant F. B. Taylor, May 20, from G. C.-M. at Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 103, D. Mo.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A, D, F, G, I, L, Fort Jacinto, Tex.; B, E, Fort Griffin, Tex.; C, K, Fort McKavett, Tex.; M, Fort Stockton, Tex.; H, Ft Davis, Texas

Detached Service.—Lieutenant G. H. Evans, May 23, additional member of the Board of Officers appointed by S. O. 7, D. Tex., reporting to Captain S. B. M. Young, 8th Cavalry, St. Louis, Mo. (S. O. 92, D. Tex.)

Special Duty.—Captains L. H. Carpenter and S. T. Norvell, May 23, to report on the adaptability of the Albee saddle for cavalry use (S. O. 92, D. Tex.)

Leave Granted.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Davidson, six months on Surgeon's certificate (W. D., A. G. O., May 29).

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B, E, F, K, Fort Adams, R.I.; A, I, Fort Warren, Mass.; C, M, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; D, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; G, Fort Monroe, Va.; H, Fort Preble, Me.; I, Fort Independence, Mass.

Detached Service.—Major Clermont L. Best, Captains Tully McCrea and Chandler P. Eakin, and Lieutenants James L. Sherman, Richard G. Shaw and Edmund K. Russell, on G. C.-M. at Boston, June 8, to try Lieutenant E. R. Clark, 10th Infantry (S. O. 96, M. D. Atlantic).

Captain Alanson M. Randolph, May 26, to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass., on inspection (S. O. 97, M. D. Atlantic).

Change of Station.—Lieutenant E. D. Wheeler, May 27, relieved from duty in Washington, D. C., and to join his company (W. D., A. G. O., May 27).

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters, A, C, H, Fort McHenry, Md.; B, Fort Foot, Md.; D, E, Raleigh, N. C.; F, Morgantown, N. C.; G, Charleston, S. C.; I, L, Fort Macon, N. C.; K, Fort Monroe, Va.; M, Fort Johnston, N. C.

Leave Granted.—Lieutenant John H. Gifford, May 15, two months (S. O. 17, M. D. South).

Change of Station.—Lieutenant E. S. Dudley, from duty at Artillery School, Fort Monroe, May 1, 1876, and to join proper station, "with delay" (W. D., A. G. O., May 27).

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C, E, G, I, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A, Fort Monroe, Va.; B, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; D, H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K, Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; L, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; M, Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.

Detached Service.—Captains Alexander Piper and John R. Myrick, Lieutenants Frank W. Hess, James B. Burbank, George A. Thurston, John B. Eaton and Asa T. Abbott, on G. C.-M. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor, May 26; Lieutenant Wm. A. Kobbe, Jr., Adjutant, J.-A. (S. O. 95, M. D. Atlantic).

Lieutenant G. F. Barstow, on G. C.-M. at Boston, June 8, for the trial of Lieutenant E. R. Clark, 10th Infantry.

Leave Granted.—Lieutenant Ira MacNutt, May 26, one month (S. O. 97, M. D. Atlantic).

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. Horace Brooks.—Headquarters, B, C, F, Presidio, Cal.; K, L, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Fort Stevens, Oregon; G, M, Sitka, Alaska; H, Point San Jose, Cal.; I, Fort Caubay, Wash. T.; I, Fort Monroe, Va.

Death.—The oldest soldier in this regiment, and one of the oldest in the Army, died at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., May 15, literally in harness. Principal Musician William H. Henderson, acting drum-major, after a continuous and honorable service of thirty-nine years in this regiment, has at last severed his connection with it by the only discharge he would ever accept. Entering the regiment as a boy, in 1837, he has, from a musician to a sergeant, followed the fortunes of all its varied service, securing the respect and esteem of his officers and comrades for his soldierly bearing and correct conduct. Drum-Major Henderson participated in several of the principal battles of the Mexican War, and during the late Rebellion served with Battery I, 4th Artillery, during all the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland. Since the war he has acted as drum-major of the regimental band, and as such, arrayed in full uniform, erect and soldierly to the last, he conducted it past in review this morning, to fall dead from heart disease at the termination of the ceremony. A typical American soldier, Sergeant

Henderson will be regretted by all officers and men of the regiment in which he has so long been the familiar figure.

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E, F, Charleston, S. C.; A, K, St. Augustine, Fla.; B, I, L, M, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; C, Fort Monroe, Va.; D, Savannah, Ga.; G, H, Fort Brooke, Tampa.

Detached Service.—Major Truman Seymour, Captains G. A. Kense, J. R. Brinkle, G. V. Weir and W. E. Van Reed, and Lieutenants G. W. Crabb, O. E. Wood and W. B. McCullum, on G. C.-M. at Fort Barrancas, Fla., May 29 (S. O. 99, D. Gulf).

Captain J. B. Rawles, May 26, on G. C.-M. June 7, at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. (S. O. 71, D. South).

Lieutenant G. E. Sage, May 25, to Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Ga., for temporary C. M. duty (S. O. 70, D. South).

Leave Granted.—Lieutenant E. R. Hills, Adjutant, May 26, ten days (S. O. 71, D. South).

Captain C. C. MacConnell, three months (W. D., G. O., May 26).

1ST INFANTRY.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and G, I, K, D, E, Ft Randall, D. T.; A, Lower Brule, Ay.; B, C, F, H, Fort Sully, D. T.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of May 5, directing that one company be sent, without its heavy baggage, by boat, from Fort Randall for temporary duty at Fort Sully, are confirmed; and orders of C. O. Fort Randall, designating Co. C (Tisdall's), for this duty, are approved; and the telegraphic instructions of the 5th, directing that one company be sent, by boat, from Fort Sully for temporary duty at Fort Rice, confirmed; and orders of C. O. Fort Sully, designating Co. B (Mallery's), for this duty, are also approved (S. O. 71, D. Dakota).

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B, D, H, I, Fort Atlanta, Ga.; A, Livingston, Ala.; C, Huntsville, Ala.; E, Chattanooga, Tenn.; F, G, Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; K, Mobile, Ala.

Detached Service.—Captain Henry C. Cook and Lieutenants Henry Catley and A. McIntyre, on G. C.-M. at Huntsville, Ala., May 23; Lieutenant H. B. Sarson, J.-A. (S. O. 65, D. South).

Captains H. C. Cook and W. Mills, May 26, on G. C.-M. at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., June 7 (S. O. 71, D. South).

Major D. P. Hancock, Captains M. A. Cochran and C. Keller, Lieutenants T. Drury, J. Kinzie and R. T. Earle, May 24, on G. C.-M. Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.; Lieutenant C. W. Rowell, J.-A. (S. O. 69, D. South).

Leave Granted.—Captain W. F. Drum, May 15, two months (S. O. 17, M. D. South).

Lieutenant James Miller, May 20, two months (S. O. 18, D. South).

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A, B, E, F, Jackson Barracks, La.; H, Natchitoches; D, St. Martinville, La.; G, Coushatta, La.; C, I, Pineville, La.; K, Shreveport, La.

Leave Granted.—Lieutenant Frederick Thies, one month, to take effect as soon after July 1 as his services can be spared (S. O. 96, D. Gulf).

Lieutenant E. A. Belger, May 26, one month, with permission to apply for extension of two (S. O. 100, D. Gulf).

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and E, H, K, Fort Bridger, W. T.; A, D, Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; B, C, F, Brown, W. T.; C, F, I, Fort Fetterman, W. T.; G, Fort Sanders, W. T.

Detached Service.—Captains Wm. H. Powell and Gerhard L. Luhn, and Lieutenant John W. Webb, on G. C.-M. at Camp Robinson, Neb., June 1; and Lieutenants Butler D. Price and Edward L. Bailey, on G. C.-M. at Camp Brown, W. T., June 5; Lieutenant John J. O'Brien, J.-A. (S. O. 60, D. Platte).

Captain Wm. H. Bisbee and Lieutenant J. H. Spencer, May 25, on G. C.-M. at Fort Sanders, W. T. (S. O. 62, D. Platte).

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and B, E, F, G, I, K, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A, H, Fort Reno, I. T.; C, D, Fort Riley, Kas.

Leave Granted.—Captain Simon Snyder, May 23, one month, with permission to apply for extension (S. O. 104, D. Mo.) May 27, extended one month (S. O. 49, M. D. Mo.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C, D, E, F, G, I, Fort Buford, D. T.; A, Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H, K, Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Detached Service.—Lieutenant R. E. Thompson, A. C. S., May 13, of the column operating in the field (S. F. O. 4, D. Dakota).

Leave Granted.—Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Huston, Jr., May 23, extended one month (S. O. 47, M. D. Mo.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbons.—Headquarters, and A, B, G, H, I, K, Fort Shaw, M. T.; C, Fort Ellis, M. T.; D, Camp Baker, M. T.; F, Fort Benton, M. T.

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F, Fort Whipple, A. T.; A, B, Camp Verde, A. T.; C, Camp McDowell, A. T.; D, G, C, Lowell, A. T.; E, K, Camp Apache, A. T.; H, Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I, C, Grant, A. T.

Change of Station.—Major Thos. S. Dunn, May 8, to the command of Fort Yuma, Cal. (S. O. 58, D. Arizona).

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and C, E, F, G, H, Fort Laramie, W. T.; A, D, I, K, Camp Robinson, Neb.; B, Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Detached Service.—Captain Frederick Mears, on G. C.-M. at Camp Robinson, Neb., June 1 (S. O. 60, D. Platte).

Captain George B. Russell, A. I. G., May 20, to Little Rock Barracks, Ark. (S. O. 96, D. Gulf).

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and B, C, E, F, I, Fort McKavett, Tex.; A, Fort Concho, Tex.; D, San Antonio, Tex.; G, K, Fort Clark, Tex.; H, Fort Duncan, Tex.

Detached Service.—Captain E. E. Sellers, May 23, is relieved as Recorder of the Retiring Board, Lieutenant

E. O. Gibson, Adjutant, detailed in his stead (S. O. 92, D. Tex.)

Court-martial.—Second Lieutenant Edwin R. Clark, Boston, June 8; for detail see 1st and 3d Artillery, and Staff.

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and B, E, K, Ft Richardson, Tex.; A, F, G, Ft Griffin, Tex.; C, D, I, Ft Brown, Tex.; H, Ft Concho Tex.

Detached Service.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Buell, president of G. C.-M. at Ringgold Barracks, Tex., June 1 (S. O. 90, D. Tex.)

Court-martial.—G. C.-M. O. 16, D. Texas, publishes the case of Lieutenant W. W. Shipman, tried on the following charges and specifications: I. Disobedience of orders (1 specification); II. Neglect of duty (2 specifications); III. Drunkenness on duty (1 specification); IV. Conduct unbecoming, etc. (1 specification). The charges and specifications all referred to a certain day, February 18, when Lieutenant Shipman being officer of the day at Fort Griffin, Tex., was said to have become drunk, neglected his duty, and especially to have allowed a fire in his quarters to be extinguished by others, without staying, as officer of the day, to see it done; and further, that in getting drunk he broke a written pledge, given February 2, as the condition for his release from a previous arrest for drunkenness. The court, of which Colonel W. H. Wood was president, found him guilty of the first and second charges, not guilty of the third and fourth, and sentenced him "to forfeit to the United States one-half of his monthly pay for the period of six months, and to be reprimanded in General Orders by the reviewing authority." General Ord remarks on this case: "In the case of Lieutenant Wm. W. Shipman, the proceedings and findings are approved. So much of the sentence as imposes a reprimand is disapproved, as the commanding general holds that words are wasted on an officer, who, when officer of the day, as the evidence shows, deserted the scene of a dangerous fire in his own quarters when the flames broke out, leaving the building to burn and the whole post to catch fire, as far as he was concerned. It is bad enough, in all conscience, to neglect one's duty in such a juncture through drunkenness, but worse still to do so without even that poor excuse. The remainder of the sentence, though entirely inadequate to the offence of which Lieutenant Shipman is found guilty, is confirmed, in order that he may not entirely escape punishment, and will be duly executed."

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B, I, Angel Island, Cal.; A, K, Camp Mojave, A. T.; C, Fort Yuma, Cal.; D, Camp Independence, Cal.; E, Camp Gaston, Cal.; G, Camp McDermit, Nev.; H, Camp Heacock, Nev.; F, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Detached Service.—Lieutenant H. G. Brown, May 23, on board for purchasing horses, San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 92, D. Tex.)

Relieved.—Lieutenant H. L. Haskell, May 17, from duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened in S. O. 37, c. s. Lieutenant W. L. Geary, Adjutant, from duty as member, and appointed J.-A. (S. O. 49, D. Cal.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and D, F, New Orleans, La.; A, I, Vickburg, Miss.; B, Bayou Sara, La.; C, E, Baton Rouge, La.; G, K, Holly Springs, Miss.; H, Fort Gibson, Miss.

Detached Service.—Captain Wm. M. Waterbury and Lieutenant Wm. S. Davies, May 23, on G. C.-M. constituted by S. O. 85, D. Gulf (S. O. 97, D. Gulf).

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and B, C, F, H, I and K, at Camp Douglas, Utah; A, Fort Hall, Idaho; D, and E, Fort Cameron, U. T.; G, Fort Cameron, Utah.

Leave Granted.—Colonel John E. Smith, one month, to take effect after June 20, with permission to apply for extension of two (S. O. 62, D. Platte).

Leave for ten days, to Lieutenant George T. T. Patterson, May 25 (S. O. 62, D. Platte).

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and A, K, Ft Wingate, N. M.; D, Ft Garland, C. T.; B, Fort Craig, N. M.; C, F, Ft Union, N. M.; E, Fort Bayard, N. M.; G, Fort Selden, N. M.; H, Fort Stanton, N. M.; I, Fort Marcy, N. M.

Relieved.—Lieutenant D. R. Burnham, May 20, from G. C.-M. at Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 103, D. Mo.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Galusha Pennypacker.—Headquarters and F, G, Nashville, Tenn.; A, Lebanon, Ky.; B, H, Jackson, Miss.; C, I, Little Rock; Ark.; D, Humboldt, Tenn.; E, Lancaster, Ky.; K, Frankfort, Ky.

Detached Service.—Captain Duncan M. Vance, president of G. C.-M. at Huntsville, Ala., May 23 (S. O. 65, D. South).

Captains D. M. Vance and H. A. Theaker, May 26, on G. C.-M. at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., June 7 (S. O. 71, D. South).

Lieutenant W. C. McFarland, May 24, to Lebanon, Ky., for temporary C.-M. duty (S. O. 69, D. South). Colonel G. Pennypacker, Captain D. M. Vance, Lieutenants G. H. Palmer, L. C. Allen and C. R. Tyler, May 25, on G. C.-M. at Nashville, Tenn.; Lieutenant W. V. Richards, Adjutant, J.-A. (S. O. 70, D. South).

Change of Station.—Captain W. H. Clapp, at his own request, relieved at the Leavenworth Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, and will join proper station.

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and A, F, Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; B, Fort Wadsworth, D. T.; D, Fort Rice, D. T.; E, Standing Rock Ay., D. T.; C, G, H, Ft. A. Lincoln D. T.; I, K, Big Cheyenne Agency, D. T.

Detached Service.—Colonel T. L. Crittenden, May 10, to accompany the Department Commander from Fargo to Fort Abraham Lincoln (Special Field Orders No. 1, D. Dakotas).

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B, D, F, G, H, I, Columbia, S. C.; A, E, Atlanta, Ga.; C, Yorkville, S. C.; K, Greenville, S. C.

Detached Service.—Captains I. Kline and E. R. Kellogg, May 26, on G. C.-M. at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., June 7 (S. O. 71, D. South).

Leave Granted.—Captain J. K. Hyer, five months, with permission to go beyond sea (W. D., A. G. O., May 26).

19TH INFANTRY., Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and D. I. Fort Lyon, C. T.; A. C. Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. Fort Larned, Kas.; E. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.

Detached Service.—Lieutenant S. C. Vedder, A. S. O., May 17, to Ralston, N. M., and return (S. O. 59, D. N. M.).

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and C. H. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; H. Fort Ripley, Minn.; F. Ft Pembina, D. T.; E. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. G. Fort A. Lincoln.

Detached Service.—Lieutenant J. J. Crittenden, May 12, for duty with the expedition about to move against the hostile Sioux, to report to the commanding officer 7th Cavalry (S. F. O. 3, D. Dakota).

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; A. Camp Harney, Or.; B. Fort Wrangle, Alaska; C. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; K. Fort Boise, I. T.

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. F. H. F. Wayne, Mich.; B. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; D. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and C. D. G. H. I. K. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; A. Fort Hartsuff, Neb.; B. N. Platte, Neb.; E. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; F. Fort Russell, W. T.

Detached Service.—Major A. J. Dallas, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Camp Robinson, Neb., June 1; Captain T. M. K. Smith, member. Capt. O. W. Pollock, and Lieutenants C. Hay, F. L. Dodge and J. R. Clagett, on G. C.-M. at Sidney Barracks, Neb., May 26; Lieutenant E. B. Pratt, J.-A. (S. O. 60, D. Platte).

Captain Richard I. Eskridge, May 23, with John Evans, late H. 3d Cavalry, an insane military prisoner, to Washington, D. C. (S. O. 61, D. Platte).

Captain G. K. Brady, May 26, on G. C.-M. instituted by S. O. 60, D. Platte (S. O. 63, D. Platte).

Leave Granted.—Lieutenant C. H. Heyl, May 20, two months (S. O. 50, M. D. Mo.).

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. Ft McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Detached Service.—Captains H. C. Corbin and Lewis Johnson, on G. C.-M. at Ringgold Barracks, Tex., June 1; Lieutenant Henry Wygant, J.-A. (S. O. 90, D. Tex.)

Lieutenant H. F. Leggett, May 24, to the camp of the scouting expedition, via Fort Clark, Tex., for duty (S. O. 93, D. Tex.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; A. C. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Quitman, Tex.; G. Fort Bliss, Tex.

Leave Granted.—Lieutenant W. S. Scott, May 23, one month, with permission to apply for extension of three (S. O. 92, D. Tex.)

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs M. D. Atlantic, May 31: Lieutenant G. O. Eaton, 5th Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Duncan, retired; Captain L. S. Babbitt, O. D.; Lieutenants A. W. Greely, 5th Cavalry, and C. B. Hinton, 18th Infantry, Captain A. H. Goodloe, 22d Infantry; Lieutenants James M. Bell, 7th Cavalry, and E. F. Brown, 5th Artillery; Assistant Surgeon G. P. Jaquet; Lieutenant James Curry, 5th Artillery; Colonel I. Vogdes, 1st Artillery.

COURT-MARTIAL COMMENTS.

The following are the orders of the President in the case of Second Lieutenant Samuel N. Holmer, 13th Infantry, sentenced to be dismissed the Service of the U. S.: "The proceedings, findings and sentence are approved, but the sentence is mitigated to a suspension from rank and command, with forfeiture of half-pay, for six months."

ORDERS RELATING TO ENLISTED MEN.

Changes of Station.—Hospital Steward William Grant, May 22, to temporary duty at Fort Abercrombie, D. T. (S. O. 68, D. Dakota).

Discharged.—Frederick Krumshleid, General Service, May 8 (S. O. 58, D. Arizona).

By War Department Order, May 26th G. Darland, I. 23d Infantry A. E. Lappé, I. 5th Cavalry; May 27, F. P. Waller, M. 5th Cavalry, F. Volkensken alias Frank Bowers, M. 7th Cavalry, without character; May 29, T. McBride, K. 23d Infantry (S. O. W. D., A. G. O.).

Dishonorably Discharged.—William Arthur, H. 10th Infantry (G. C.-M. O. 14, D. Texas).

Louis Bergoudy, A. 2d Artillery, May 23 (G. O. 30, M. D. Atlan.) Dishonorably, April 28, Wm. R. Robison, Signal Service (G. O. 15, D. Arizona). May 4, John Riley, I. 9th Infantry (G. C.-M. O. 31, D. Platte).

Without Trial.—E. Melin, C. 9th Infantry, May 26, from desertion to duty without trial (S. O. 63, D. P.)

Soldiers' Home.—W. H. Hawley, late private I. 5th Cavalry, from Camp Apache, A. T., to the Soldiers' Home, D. C. [W. D., A. G. O., May 27.]

Fined.—Charles Loch and Saul J. Steele, A. 23d Infantry, \$25 each (G. C.-M. 34, D. Platte).

Acquitted.—L. B. Haskins, H. 24th Infantry, May 2, of theft; James Curt, K. 10th Infantry, of drunkenness on guard, etc. (G. C.-M. O. 14, D. Texas.)

Frederick Strata, K. 9th Infantry, May 4, of insubordination language; Geo. W. Parrant, I. 9th Infantry, of allowing prisoner to escape (G. C.-M. O. 31, D. Platte).

Sergt. Cassius W. Hallock, F. 1st Artillery, May 22, of neglect of duty (G. O. 29, M. D. Atlantic).

Transfer.—Charles H. Allabach, E. 6th Cavalry, to General Service, May 8 (S. O. 58, D. Arizona).

C. E. Simonds, 4th Artillery, H to G, and W. Cummings, G to H, both June 1 (S. O. 65, M. D. P.)

Furloughs.—James Dilly, G. 2d Artillery, after re-enlistment, three months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O. 66, D. South).

James P. Cullin, D. 4th Cavalry, May 23, four months, with permission to leave the limits of the Division (S. O. 104, D. Mo.)

Sergeant John Curran, D. 3d Artillery, May 22, four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect at such time as his services can be spared by his battery commander (S. O. 94, M. D. Atlantic).

Examination.—A Board of Officers to consist of Surgeon Chas. Page and A. A. Surgeon George Tilden met at Omaha Barracks, Neb., May 25, to report upon the mental condition of Private

Patrick Beckham, C. 23d Infantry, in confinement at Omaha Barracks, Neb., charged with desertion (S. O. 61, D. Platte).

Sentences Remitted.—William Kennedy, A. 20th Infantry, May 28 (S. O. 69, D. Dakota).

Robert Scott, B. 13th Infantry, May 23, and he will join his company at Fort Saco, La. (S. O. 77, D. Gulf.) Adam Pringle, M. 3d Cavalry, May 23; Edward Burns, C. 9th Infantry, May 12 (S. O. 61, D. Platte).

James McFarland, E. 1st Artillery, May 25 (S. O. 96, M. D. A.) Thos. O'Shea, formerly C. 1st Cavalry (G. C.-M. O. 18, D. Cal.) Chas. Atkins, late B. 1st Cavalry, May 25 (G. C.-M. O. 64, H. Q. A.)

Sentenced to Confinement.—At posts, H. G. Adams, C. 8th Cavalry, 4 months and \$40; August Handel, D. 8th Cavalry, 6 months and \$60; Peter Field, G. 10th Infantry, 3 months and \$30; Michael Fallon, H. 10th Infantry, 3 months and \$30; Chas. Johnson, F. 24th Infantry, 6 months and \$73. With dishonorable discharge, Sergeant Jas. Andrews, C. 8th Cavalry, one year; Henry Baker, D. 8th Cavalry, 2 years (G. C.-M. O. 14, D. Texas).

With dishonorable discharge, at Fort Leavenworth, William A. Markley, A. 23d Infantry, three years. At posts, Albert Deegan, A. 23d Infantry, four months and \$30; John Howard, same company, six months, with loss of all previous pay (G. C.-M. O. 34, D. Platte, May 6). With dishonorable discharge, at Fort Canby, John McIntyre, D. 21st Infantry, six months, then to be drummed out with ten dollars in his pocket (G. C.-M. O. 15 and 16, D. Arizona). William Fitzmaurice, B. 23d Infantry, 30 days and \$12; Wm. McIntyre, B. 14th Infantry, three months and \$36. With dishonorable discharge, at Fort Leavenworth, John Dunn, B. 23d Infantry, 5 years (G. C.-M. O. 33, D. Platte).

With dishonorable discharge, George L. Conley, D. 3d Artillery, and James Franklin, C. 2d Artillery, three years. At posts, Thomas Powers and Thomas Hogan, A. 2d Artillery, each three months and \$30 (G. O. 38, 39, and 30, M. D. Atlantic).

Etiquette.—Hereafter all officers of the Army, junior in rank to the Department Commander, arriving at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will report in uniform at Headquarters at the first office hours after their arrival, and register their names, rank and station, with remarks showing the authority by which they are here, and address while here (G. O. 9, D. Mo.)

Fort Stevenson.—The commanding officer was May 11 ordered to detail from his post a lieutenant and twenty men, to proceed to Fort Lincoln to form part of the garrison during the absence of the expedition about to march from the last named post (S. F. O. 2, D. Dakota).

Mistaken Identity.—Wm. H. Stroud, a civilian in confinement at Fort Abraham Lincoln under charge of being a deserter from the military service, was May 14 set at liberty and furnished transportation to St. Louis, Mo., the place of his arrest, the Court-martial ordered for his trial having failed to obtain proof of his identity with Private Charles Demoss, Co. A, 7th Cavalry, the alleged deserter (S. F. O. 5, D. Dakota).

Retiring Board.—By direction of the General of the Army, Major James Belger, Quartermaster, will proceed immediately to St. Louis, Mo., and report in person on the 30th inst. to Colonel James H. Simpson, C. E., President of Retiring Board (S. O. 69, D. South, May 24).

Lieut.-Colonel Tredwell Moore, D. Q. M. G., to St. Louis, Mo., and report, June 5, to Colonel J. H. Simpson, C. E., president of the Retiring Board (S. O. 106, D. Mo.)

The Indian Expeditions.—A despatch from camp near Abraham Lincoln, May 15, announces the commencement of the expedition divided into three commands, the first being cavalry, the second infantry, and the third artillery. The cavalry division consists of the 7th Regiment of cavalry, twelve companies, a total mounted force of nearly seven hundred.

The infantry consists of six companies, drawn from the Sixth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Regiments; companies small, aggregating about 140 men. Three of these companies accompanying the expedition proper; the remainder join the *Josephine*, the supply boat, at Buford, and act as a guard until a point on the Yellowstone river, at the mouth of Glendive creek is reached, which will become a depot of subsistence to the expedition.

The artillery division consists of four Gatling guns, manned by thirty-two men. The wagon train carrying the supplies is quite large, consisting of a total of 166 wagons. The total available strength of the several commands, including scouts and citizens, is about 1,200 men. Accompanying the expedition is the cattle herd of 110 fine Texas steers; these will be killed on the march, thus affording fresh meat to the troops, the grass along the line of march affording them sufficient nourishment. Forty-five pack mules also accompany the train. These will be used when wagon travel is an impossibility.

General Terry will command the entire expedition, the cavalry being commanded by General Custer. This is the first time since the war that all the companies of the Seventh have been together. Thirty days supplies will be taken by the troops; the same quantity will be sent upon the *Josephine*, which left last week and thirty days more supplies will be sent by a boat soon to follow the *Josephine*, making a total of three months' supplies, which length of time it is reasonable to suppose the expedition will be out.

At last accounts the Indians had moved from the Tongue, Powder, and Big Horn rivers to a point near the Yellowstone. Indians in large force are reported on the Little Missouri. General Custer thinks that they will be struck near the Yellowstone, within two hundred miles from Lincoln, but does not know whether a fight at present can be drawn out of them. Reports from up the country say that the Indians claim a victory in the attack on Crazy Horse's camp, as they lost scarcely anything, and succeeded in killing some of the troops, as well as capturing some of the train mules. General Gibbon is operating on the

other side of the Yellowstone, General Custer will operate on this, and General Crook on the south.

The cavalry have been, for the campaign, divided into four battalions, of three companies each. The first is commanded by Major Reno, who will command the right wing of the expedition. The second battalion is under the command of Captain Britton, who commands also the left wing. The third battalion falls to the command of Captain Keogh, and the fourth will be under the orders of Captain Yates. Thus far the movements of the command have been watched by the Indians; their signal fires have been burning every clear day. Indeed, some of the bolder of them have approached within a mile of the post, burning hay belonging to Mr. Gerard, the interpreter of the expedition; and even were so bold as to steal two ponies belonging to the scouts, who were encamped within gunshot of the main camp. They left the "coup" stick, signifying that the persons who stole the ponies were on the war path, and hoped that battle would be offered them.

For the first day's march the weather was all that could be desired. It was cool in the morning, the thermometer registering 50 deg. Fahr. The ground has been rather too soft for speedy travel, as only fourteen and a half miles were made. By two o'clock the troops encamped for the night at a very picturesque bend on the Heart river.

A despatch from Cheyenne, May 27th, announces that Colonel Royal's column arrived on the north side of the Plateau at Fetterman at noon that day. The ferry rope broke and caused a delay in crossing the supplies. The expedition moved on Monday, May 29. Frank Guard, with a scout of eleven men, who attempted to reach Fort Reno, had been driven back by Indians. Captain Van Flint, in command of the companies of cavalry, moved north to meet some Crow scouts, who are to operate with the expedition, and are expected to reach Fort Reno on the 30th. General Crook has ordered two companies of cavalry and three of infantry to be stationed on the road between Fort Laramie and the Hills for protection against Indians.

Indian Conference at Ojo, Caliente.—General Hatch, commanding the District of New Mexico, had a conference at Ojo, Caliente, on the 22nd of April, with the Indians at that agency, who showed symptoms of an outbreak. The Indians complained that Government did not feed them, and were promised that their wants would be looked after, but they must stay in the reservation. The *New Mexican* says: "The leniency, fairness and decision of action of General Hatch told on the Indians, who knew they met one whose words were few but to the point, and everyone here knows the troops at Tullero, ordered here on the breaking out of the Chiricahuas, together with feeding those Indians, has stopped a war which would have cost the territory many lives, a great deal of property, and the General Government many soldiers and a large expense."

PROTECTION IN THE BLACK HILLS.

At the solicitation of Gov. Thayer, who came East for the purpose of having troops sent to protect the miners in the Black Hills, General Sherman sent the following telegram to General Sheridan:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES, / WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1876. /

Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.

I have just been to the President with Gov. Thayer. After reading the papers, and some discussion, the President said that the people who had gone to the Black Hills of Dakota, inside the Sioux reservation, or who may hereafter go there, are there wrongfully, and that they should be notified of the fact. But the Government is engaged in certain measures that will probably result in opening up the country to occupation and settlement. Meantime, the Indians should not be allowed to scalp and kill anybody, and you are authorized to afford protection to all persons who are coming away, and who are conveying food and stores for those already there. I understand that arrangements are now in progress with Red Cloud and Spotted Tail to remove, and meanwhile the Agency Indians should be kept near the Agencies. If satisfactory arrangements are not concluded, new orders will be made as to the whites who have intruded on the Sioux reservation.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

SEVERAL of the Iowa Republican newspapers have taken up the notion of nominating General Sherman at Cincinnati. Among them is the *Des Moines State Register*, which drops into the following vein of prophetic hyperbole: "We don't suppose that General Sherman will be voted for on the first ballot at Cincinnati, nor on the fifth, nor on the tenth. But in case of a dead-lock, unbroken by fifteen or twenty ballots, then, if our correspondent is there, let him look out for the man that will swing his hat from the top of a chair and nominate old Tecumseh to the music of the March through Georgia. The earthquake, if it comes at all, will be due about that time."

Apropos of this, General Sherman writes as follows, in response to a newspaper article nominating him for the Presidency:

"HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, / WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1876. /

"STEPHEN FISKE, Esq., My dear sir: I had read the articles in the *Aradian* before receiving the copy sent by you. I recognize the friendly motive of the communication, but am so hardened in my preference for my own profession over all others, that nothing can shake my determination. I have no fears on the subject, but am sure that our country will produce an ample supply of good candidates, and that the people will choose from their number a good President.

"Assuring you of my great regard, I am truly your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN, General."

DECORATION DAY.

A. T. LEE.

What grave is this?—No mourner here,
To strew a flower, or shed a tear?

"Tis Brown's," a one-armed soldier said;
"They've overlooked him 'mong the dead;
There are so many scattered here.
Brown's grave:—I saw him when he fell;
It was not on a day like this;
Above,—before,—around us,—hell!
Now all is sunshine, peace and bliss."

And then the empty sleeve was spread,
To drink the tear the soldier shed.

"God rest his soul!"—and so prayed I;
And then I thought, if from the skies
Brown's soul could look through that bright day,
The gladdest thing beneath his eyes,
Would be that comrade with his say;
"God rest his soul!"

GENERAL D. H. Hill, the ex-Confederate, has written a letter asking for the removal of his political disabilities. He says that at the last Presidential election he supported Greeley, and would have voted for him had he been restored to citizenship, and adds that if again enfranchised he will vote for Hancock or any other "decent" Democrat. The letter was returned to him by the person to whom it was written for presentation to the House of Representatives, with the request that he omit the word "decent."

THE frontier telegraph line in Texas, from Denison, via Jacksboro, Concho, San Antonio, and Eagle Pass, to Brownsville, a distance of 1,030 miles, was completed May 10—being finished to San Antonio. This gives connection with all frontier posts, there being a branch from Jacksboro to Fort Sill, and another from Concho to Stockton. All the wires are now in working order. They have been constructed in eighteen months by Government troops.

We invite the attention of officers visiting Philadelphia to the hospitable announcement of Mr. Louis Dreka, of 1,121 Chestnut street, which appears elsewhere this week.

AMONG the recommendations for the improvement of the native armies of India, are, it is reported, the following:—Increase of pay to Sepoys and native officers, and two more English officers to each regiment. Sir Henry Havelock the other night asserted the state of the Native Army, except for parade and police purposes, to be "rotten from head to foot."

THE Saturday Review sees in the presence of the Emperor of Brazil at the opening of the centennial exhibition evidence that the Americans are getting over their prejudice against a monarch. The Americans, it adds, "would seem to be just now deriving intense enjoyment from the close study of an Emperor in the flesh, and feel rather elated by the presence of such a personage even as a casual and temporary importation."

THE London Saturday Review comforts itself with the reflection that so long as Russia is sufficiently occupied "in reducing Central Asia to subjection there is little fear of interference with India," though Russian dominion will exclude English commerce from regions to which it might otherwise penetrate. However, the grapes are pretty sour; the markets of Central Asia "are not extraordinarily valuable." Under Russian dominion increased prosperity will follow the compulsory establishment of peace and order.

THE Military College which has been established at Kingston, Canada West, by the Dominion Government, was to begin work by the middle of May. Already twenty cadets have entered, representing the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Colonel Hewitt is the governor; Captain J. B. Ridout, of the 90th Light Infantry, is the second in command, with entire charge of the discipline, drill, interior economy, and studies; and these two officers, with Captain Kensington, R. A., complete the existing staff, but during the summer another professor will be added.

ON Monday morning, the 8th inst., the powerful ironclad *Duilio* was successfully launched at Castellammare, in the presence of the King, Prince Humbert, Princess Margherita, Prince Tommaso, Prince Vladimir of Russia, the English and German Ambassadors, the Austrian Minister, his Majesty's Cabinet Ministers, a large number of the Italian nobility, senators, and deputies, and an immense concourse of people. After the launch the Royal party embarked on board the ironclad *Venezia*, 900 horse-power, mounting eight 18 and one 12 ton guns, and preceded by the despatch-boats *Messagiere* and *Syla*, and followed by the remainder of the squadron, made steam for Naples. The crew of the *Venezia* were exercised at the guns and put through other naval manoeuvres in the presence of the King, and at his Majesty's command, when about two miles outside Naples, Admiral De Viry signalled the squadron to form line of-battle and pass under the stern of the *Venezia*, which the vessels did in the following order, each ship with yards manned and firing a salute as she passed: The *Palestro*, 900 horse-power, six 18 and one 25-ton guns; the *Ancona*, 700 horse-power, six seven-and-a-half and one 12-ton guns; the *Castelfidardo*, the same; the *Conte Verdi*, 600 horse-power, eight 12-ton guns; one corvette, the *Caracciolo*, eight despatch-boats; and the *Maria Pia*, of the same power and armament.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Richmond* was at Coquimbo, May 2.

THE *Tallapoosa* arrived at Washington, May 29, from Philadelphia.

THE old sloop *Saratoga* is to be taken from Annapolis to the Navy-yard at Washington.

THE *Osprey* arrived at Portland, Maine, on the 27th May.

THE *Sao*, which left Yokohama April 15 for San Francisco, returned on the 18th in a leaky condition, and was docked for examination. It was thought she would not need much repair.

THE *Vandalia* was at Aspinwall on the 16th of May, having arrived the day previous from Haity. Health of officers and men good.

VICE ADMIRAL S. C. ROWAN will be relieved of the command of the Navy-yard, New York, on the 1st of September next.

THE *Juniata* sailed from Buffalo, May 30, for Norfolk—thence on her cruise along the northern coast as hereinbefore stated in the JOURNAL.

THE Naval General Court-Martial, in the case of late Master Julius S. Bohrer, have transferred their place of sitting from the Navy-yard, Washington, to the Navy Department.

THE *Hartford* was at Brazos, Santiago, Texas, May 15, to sail in a day or two for Tampico. The *Shawmut* and *Socorro* were at Tampico. The *Marion* was at Brazos, but will sail in the course of a week or two for Key West, thence to the Mediterranean.

DESPATCHES dated April 24 from the *Tennessee*, report her in dock at Yokoska for a few days. The *Kearsarge* had arrived at Hong Kong from Manilla, the *Ashuelot* was at Bangkok, the *Yankee* and *Pelorus* at Canton, and *Monocacy* under repair.

REAR ADMIRAL ALEXANDER MURRAY leaves Washington about the middle of June for San Francisco, to relieve Rear Admiral Almy of the command of the North Pacific station. He has appointed as his secretary, Mr. Guthrie, of Pittsburgh, and as his clerk, Mr. Harleston, of Washington.

IN PURSUANCE of the section of the Revised Statutes, which authorizes the promotion on the Retired List, of commodores who have commanded squadrons, Commodores T. P. Green and David McDougal have been nominated for Rear Admirals on the Retired List.

MEDICAL Directors Joseph Wilson and F. M. Gannell, Medical Inspector A. L. Gibon, and Surgeon J. C. Cleborne, have been assigned to temporary duty as delegates to represent the Navy at the American Medical Association, which meets at Philadelphia on the 6th of June next.

THE following gentlemen civilians have been appointed on the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, to meet on June 10: Captain S. Ledyard Phelps, D. C.; Oliver Eldredge, Cal.; General A. J. Edgerton, Minn.; T. B. Myers, New York; Rev. E. D. Neill, Minn.; General E. C. Anderson, Savannah, Ga.; General Robert Potter.

THE *Huron* was off Vera Cruz May 18. The state of the country is reported about the same. The Pronunciados had been threatening the city and other towns on the coast, and seemed to be carrying on a species of guerrilla warfare. The railroad and telegraph to the city of Mexico has been cut by a force a few miles from Vera Cruz, trains fired on and no communication for a week. On the 17th a military train with General Alatorre and 400 soldiers arrived. The same condition of affairs existed in Tuspán and Tobasco. The insurgents hold Monatillan. No American citizens or foreigners had been molested.

OFFICIAL despatches from the Asiatic Station deny emphatically the report that there had been any sort of mutiny on board the *Tennessee*. On the contrary there has been no disturbance of any kind since the vessel was put in commission, nor has any discontent been manifested on the part of the ship's company in relation to liberty on shore or for any other cause. There was no foundation for the statement of a mutiny, and the whole story was a pure fabrication, originating in the imagination of some malicious individual. The JOURNAL published the rumor without giving any credence to it, and certainly with no intention of reflecting on any one attached to the *Tennessee*.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, May 20, 1876. }

General Order No. 209.

At a Naval General Court-martial recently convened at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., Lieutenant Commander Joseph B. Coghlan was tried on the following charges and specifications, viz.:

Charges and specifications of charges preferred by the Secretary of the Navy against Joseph B. Coghlan, a lieutenant commander in the U. S. Navy:

CHARGE I.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification.—In this, that Joseph B. Coghlan, then and now a lieutenant commander in the Navy of the United States, did, at Port Royal, South Carolina, on or about the fourteenth day of April current, having written and subscribed a profane, scurrilous and ungentlemanly letter to William P. Moran, a clerk in the Navy Department, forward said letter by mail to said Moran, addressed to him as "William P. Moran, Clerk, Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D. C.", in violation of his duty as a gentleman, and of the laws of decency, decorum and morality, which are incumbent upon every officer in the naval service.

CHARGE II.—Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals.

Specification.—In this, that Joseph B. Coghlan, then and now a lieutenant commander in the Navy of the United States, did, at Port Royal, South Carolina, on or about April fourteenth, A. D., eighteen hundred and seventy-six, write, subscribe, address, and forward by mail, to William P. Moran, a clerk in the Navy Department at Washington, in the District of Columbia, a profane, indecent, scandalous and threatening letter, in the words and figures following: (then follows copy of letter, which it is unnecessary to give), and did thereby violate good morals, and set an evil example to others in like manner to offend.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPT., April 22, 1876.

The court found the specifications proven and the accused guilty of the charges, and passed sentence, as follows:

"And the court do therefore sentence the said Lieutenant Commander Joseph B. Coghlan, U. S. Navy, to be suspended from duty for the period of one year; to retain his present number on the list of lieutenant commanders for the said time, and to be publicly reprimanded in General Orders by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy."

The finding of the court is approved, and the sentence, though not approved in the fullest sense of the word, is confirmed.

In carrying into execution that part of the sentence which requires that Lieutenant Commander Coghlan "be reprimanded in General Orders," the Department is constrained, in order that the effect of its reprimand may not be perverted, or the younger officers of the Navy be misled by the lenient action of the court, to state its opinion that the punishment awarded is certainly not too severe for the offences found proved.

Neither the evidence taken by the court, nor the defence offered by the accused, shows any cause or excuse for the violent and vindictive tone and disgraceful language of the letter set forth in the specifications; and the only assignable cause appears to be an impression on the part of the writer that orders distasteful to him had been issued at the instigation or through the contrivance of the clerk to whom the letter is addressed, and were the result of personal considerations and malevolent feelings, instead of being as they were, proper and necessary for the interests of the Service.

The accused pleaded no provocation; the court upon inquiry could find none, and the only conceivable motive for the letter is one which not only deprived Lieutenant Commander Coghlan of all claim to the lenient consideration of his case by the Department, but adds to the disgraceful offences of "ungentlemanly conduct," and "scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals," the grave military offence of treating with disrespect and contempt his superior officer, the officer of high rank who occupies the position of Chief of the Bureau whence the orders emanate, and shows a degree of insubordination which renders the offender unfit for the Service.

Lieutenant Commander Coghlan will be considered as suspended from this date, in conformity with his sentence.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 25.—Rear-Admiral Alexander Murray, to command the North Pacific Station on the 1st July next.

MAY 26.—Lieutenant-Commander John McGowan, Jr., to the Hydrographic Office on the 10th June next.

Lieutenant Charles M. Anthony, to Newport, R. I., on the 1st June next for instruction in torpedo service.

Surgeon Daniel McMurtrie to duty on board the St. Louis, at League Island, Pa., on the 1st June next.

MAY 27.—Commander Charles H. Cushman, to the temporary command of the Michigan, at Erie, Pa., after being relieved of the command of the receiving ship Worcester on the 1st June next.

MAY 29.—Passed Assistant Engineer Caleb E. Lee, to examination by Retiring Board on the 10th June next.

MAY 31.—Ensign Wm. E. Sewell, to report to Commodore Nicholson, on the 6th of June next, for examination, preliminary to promotion.

Pay Director E. C. Doran, to temporary duty as the relief of Pay Inspector Fulton at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Pay Inspector Fulton, to proceed immediately to Washington.

DETACHED.

MAY 25.—Lieutenant Timothy A. Lyons, from the Pensacola on the 1st July next, and ordered to proceed to his home and wait orders.

MAY 26.—Surgeon E. C. Ver Meulen, from duty at League Island, Pa., on the 1st June next, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 29.—Chief Engineer Wm. S. Stamm, from the Naay-yard, Mare Island, California, and ordered to the Pensacola, and also to discharge the duties of fleet engineer of the North Pacific Station.

TRANSFERS.

The Senate having confirmed the nomination of Paymaster Robert B. Rodney, he has been transferred from the furloughed pay list to the retired pay list.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Surgeon S. D. Kennedy, attached to the Monongahela, at Portland Me., for two weeks.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week, ending May 31, 1876:

Alfred Philip Nelson, May 26, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

Charles J. Nourse to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy to fill a vacancy.

Henry R. Smith to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, vice Quarles F. Eastman, deceased.

SCANDAL AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Baltimore papers print a letter from Annapolis, which gives a statement "from the highest authority at the Naval Academy," in regard to a robbery which lately occurred there. The letter, which is dated May 29, says: "About the middle of this month Mr. E. S.

Goldsmith, of Baltimore, in accordance with his usual custom, came to the Naval Academy to sell to the graduating class of cadet midshipmen articles of clothing that they will need on leaving the Academy and assuming citizens' dress. After obtaining permission from the Superintendent of the Academy to make the sales, which are settled for out of the midshipmen's reserved pay, Mr. Goldsmith proceeded to display his goods in the room of Messrs. Chambers and Braunerrether, of the first class. The midshipmen about the building were coming into and going from the room during the display of the goods and no doors were locked, as has been stated in other reports. When Mr. Goldsmith was about to leave he discovered that he had taken from him a number of articles, such as silk and other valuable thread stockings, gloves, and several pairs of sleeve-buttons. He made known his loss to several of the first class, who immediately assured him that he should have the value of the goods—some \$30—made good to him, and that the thieves should be searched out. The first class men then requested the Superintendent to allow them to make the effort to discover the guilty parties, as they thought that from their position they could do it more effectually than the officers of the Academy themselves. The Admiral granted the request, and the first class men formed themselves into a board of examination. The robbery was committed about 1:30, and the first clue to the discovery was made by one of the gun-captains while presiding at the mess-table at supper the same evening. He noticed a pair of the missing sleeve-buttons upon the cuffs of one of the cadets. When the midshipman who had them on saw that they were observed he put his hands under the table, and when he raised them again the captain found that the sleeve-buttons were gone. This clue was immediately followed and led to the discovery of all guilty ones. The cadets implicated, apparently with much contrition, presented a paper to the Examining Board of midshipmen, and with it their resignations, begging that they be allowed to resign to save the disgrace that would attach to their friends and families if they were expelled. This petition received the recommendation of the first class men, who were not willing to let these young men go out of the Academy with this blemish upon their characters, but were anxious that they might have an opportunity to redeem themselves. To this Admiral Rodgers consented. The authorities would not at that time, and will not now, give the names of the resigned cadets, and state that part of those published as the guilty ones were permitted to resign because, in the examination when they were required to answer upon their honors they had prevaricated to protect the perpetrators. This stain upon their characters the first class men thought sufficient to cause them, too, to leave the Academy. The cadets keenly feel the effects of this scandal, and are now engaged in personally instituting search to discover any other misdeeds that may reflect upon the honor of the institution, as they are determined to purge the Academy of any that may hereafter tarnish its fair name."

Twenty-six years ago, in 1850, a similar scandal arose at the Academy, involving two cadets who were not only expelled, but drummed out to the tune of the rogues' march.

NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

THE following is the reply to the Secretary of the Navy's letter of May 23, published in the JOURNAL of May 27:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1876.

Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: This morning I placed before the Committee of the House on Naval Affairs, your letter of yesterday's date, addressed to me as its chairman.

I appearing to the committee that on the 17th inst. the committee had adopted the following resolutions, to wit:

"That every officer of the Navy Department who may be in any wise implicated by the proof taken before the committee, shall be fully heard in explanation of such proof."

The committee, on consideration of your letter and said action of their own, which was but a mere formal expression of their purpose, entertained by them from the institution of the investigation, if such a course should be necessary.

Resolved, First, that the Secretary of the Navy be notified of such previous action of the committee.

Second, if he desires at any time to come before this committee he will be fully heard, and

Third, that the committee will re-examine any witness whose testimony may affect any officers of the Navy Department if any such officers shall so desire, giving to him such opportunity of examination as may to him be just and proper.

For the present, at least, if not altogether, any other reply to your communication is deemed inappropriate.

I am, very respectfully, etc.,

W. C. WHITHORNE, Chairman.

Reply of Secretary of Navy to letter of May 24, from W. C. Whithorne, chairman, May 27, 1876:

Hon. W. C. Whithorne, Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs, House of Representatives:

SIR: Your letter of the 24th inst. has been received. In reply I beg to say that the demand to be heard, contained in my letter was founded upon the reasons therein fully and specifically stated; that the said demand was not made in response to the resolution of your committee, which you say was adopted on the 17th inst., "as a mere formal expression of their purpose entertained by them from the institution of the investigation, if such a course should become necessary," for the very conclusive reason that that resolution had not been made public, and was, of course, unknown to me; nor am I, even now, advised that the

terms of said resolution apply to myself, because I have never been informed that I am "implicated by any proof taken before the committee," and because as far as I can learn of all the witnesses examined in secret by your committee (more than five hundred in number), not one has been found bold enough to say a single word against my personal honor and good faith.

But not being willing to stand upon any question of feeling or ceremony in this matter, and knowing that any attempt to give to my appearance before your committee a different character from that which properly belongs to it will fail, in the judgment of a fair-minded public, I hereby renew my demand for a speedy hearing "in justification of every matter charged, and in refutation of every false inference that can possibly be made," and I desire that the committee will be pleased, at as early a day as possible, to fix the time and place where such hearing can be had.

I also again call the attention of the committee to the other demand of my letter to which no reply is made in yours; namely, that "this hearing shall be had in open session of the committee," and I beg hereby to repeat that demand.

In regard to the additional resolution recited in your letter, saying, in effect, that permission will be given to any officer in the Navy Department to have reexamined "any witness whose testimony may affect him," I confess that I fail to see the value of such permission while such officer is kept in ignorance of the points upon which he is supposed to be affected, and even of the names of the witnesses who have testified upon them.

Again calling the attention of your committee to these matters, and suggesting that a disregard of them is a disregard of the ordinary rights of an American citizen, I still await the action of your committee. Your obedient servant,

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

OFFICIAL TRIAL OF THE LIGHTNING.

U. S. TORPEDO STATION, }

NEWPORT, R. I., May 25, 1876. }

Captain Wm. N. Jeffers, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have to enclose the reports of Lieutenants Converse and Condon, and Ensign Case, on the official trial trip of the *Lightning*, with my approval. Careful comparison of time and measurements, on the return of the officers, makes the distance 20½ miles, instead of 20, as telegraphed to you, and 59 min. 41 sec. as the time, instead of 59 min. 43 sec.

Plenty of evidence has accumulated to show the advantages of the Herreshoff Patent Safety Coil Boiler for all kinds of service, and although this boat with its appurtenances may be regarded as more or less of an experiment, her great success, with its developments, must be most gratifying to you.

Lieutenant Converse, who has inspected the work on the boat, and conducted the official trial, is deserving of much praise for the thoroughness of his work, and for the intelligence and ability displayed.

I respectfully recommend the acceptance of the boat, as having come up to the terms of the contract in construction, and as having exceeded in speed. Very respectfully, K. R. BREESE, Captain U. S. Navy, Inspector of Ordnance, in charge of Station.

NARRAGANSETT BAY, }
Wednesday, May 24, 1876. }

To Captain K. R. Breee, U. S. N., Inspector of Ordnance, in charge of Torpedo station:

Course from Usher's buoy, Bristol Harbor, to Bishop's Rock buoy, Coaster's Harbor and return. Distance, ten and one-eighth statute miles; coal, English cannel; number of persons on board, 5; started fires at 9 h. 41 m. 00 s.; steam 80 lbs., 9 h. 46 m. 45 s.; time required to raise steam, 5 m. 45 s.; at 9 h. 46 m. 45 s., started up Bristol Harbor; at 9 h. 48 m. 00 s. stopped to set up packing of feed pump; at 10 h. 04 m. 00 s. headed down for Usher's buoy.

Record of Trip.

Place.	Time Down.		Time Up.	
	Passed object.	Diff.	Passed object.	Diff.
Usher's buoy.	10 h. 9 m. 00 s.		11 h. 56 m. 23 s.	
S. W. Point buoy.	" 14	04 m. 04 s.	" 51	04 m. 24 s.
Sands Point Light.	" 18	55 4 m. 51 s.	" 44	54 6 m. 10 s.
Dyer's S. W. buoy.	" 24	42 5 m. 47 s.	" 37	30 7 m. 24 s.
Bishop's Rock buoy.	" 35	45 11 m. 3 s.	" 23	30 14 m. 00 s.
From Usher's to Bishop.	26 m. 45 s.	26 m. 45 s.	32 m. 58 s.	32 m. 58 s.
Run 10.12 statute miles; time, 26 m. 45 s., down.				
" " "	" "	" 32 m. 58 s., up.		
20.24 "	" "	" 59 m. 43 s.		

Down Trip.

Sea, smooth; tide, ebb; wind, light from southward; steam, steady at 140 lbs; engines, working as well as could be desired; no parts of machinery showed the slightest signs of heating; boiler, working well.

Note.—Finding that the quantity of coal on board would not be sufficient to last for the return trip, it was deemed best to continue course to torpedo station, and get more. It was the first time any of the people on board had used English coal, and the consumption was much greater than on previous occasions when American coal was used.

Return

Sea, smooth; tide, strong ebb; wind, moderate breeze from southward; steam, average about 100 lbs.; engines, worked as well as could be desired; no parts of machinery showed the slightest signs of heating; boiler, made steam freely, and worked well. When a short distance above Bishop's Rock buoy, pipe connecting with after steam gauge blew out at joint with steam drum. Plugged hole with pine stick, without

stopping. Plug blew out three times. Carried low steam while repairing. Average during return trip not over 100 lbs. Very respectfully,

G. A. CONVERSE, Lieutenant U. S. N.
Approved: K. R. BREESE, Captain U. S. Navy, Inspector of Ordnance, in charge of Station.

THE MARINE BAND.

As Mr. Harrison of Illinois, is given the credit of having killed the amendment to the naval appropriation bill, which proposed to abolish the Marine Band, we reproduce here a portion of the speech which had this happy effect.

Mr. Harrison.—Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose feature of the amendment which the gentleman from Alabama thinks is not an important one; it being, at any rate, one to which he has paid no attention in his remarks. It is that part which strikes at the Marine Band, which proposes to abolish this band. I oppose that part of the amendment from two motives; one purely aesthetic, and the other purely selfish. If I had time, I would like to dwell on the first motive. I would like to tell how in olden times, at Athens, those grand people considered music one of the great educators of youth; how wise fathers regularly carried their children where they could listen to the finest music; how they thought it not only ennobled the heart and purified the soul, but through them beautified the body. I would like to descant upon the beauty of the Athenian maid, the product of music, who stood in her naked loveliness before Praxiteles; and how the shapeless mass of Parian marble burst into the Venus de Medici. I would like to dwell upon the manly beauty of the young hero who stood before Phidias, and how his image sprang from the soulless marble into the god-like Apollo Belvedere. I would like to prove that the beauty of the models for these chefs-d'œuvre was due in a great measure to music. But, sir, I have not the time. So I will pass by this first motive, and shall confine my remarks to the other; especially as it will come home to the gentlemen on my side of the House more readily.

Mr. Chairman, for fifteen long dreary years at the other end of Pennsylvania avenue the White House has been occupied by a Republican, and during the winter months, of evenings, the Marine Band has been up there at receptions to discourse sweet music for the delectation of a Republican President, and for the delectation of his friends. At every reception a Republican President has stood in a room receiving his guests, and his pet Republican friends in white vests and white cravats have stood behind him enjoying the dulcet tones poured forth from the silver throats of silvered instruments by twenty-four gentlemen in scarlet coats. For long years, of summer Saturday afternoons, twenty-four gentlemen in scarlet coats have caused twenty-four silvered instruments, on the green in front of the White House, to belch forth martial music for the delectation of a Republican President.

Or the 4th of next March, sir, there will be a Democratic President in the White House. Sir, is the Democratic President to have no music? [Laughter.] I have been there at a presidential reception. I went in and I saw my friends from the other side enjoying the music. I went through a crowd of Republicans with one hand on my watch-fob and the other on my wallet. I caught now and then the notes of the music, but I could not enjoy it. I was as a stranger in a strange land. I felt that I was one too many. But next year, sir, it will be different.

Mr. Milliken—They will have their hands on their watch-fobs then. [Laughter.]

Mr. Harrison—Very good; but we will be enjoying the music. [Laughter.] Why, sir, the other Saturday evening I was out in front of the White House among the *canaille*, the *sans culottes*, the men and children without breeches and shoes.

Mr. Townsend, of New York—Was it a Democratic meeting? [Laughter.]

Mr. Harrison—And there sat the Chief Magistrate, the Republican President, with his feet on the balustrade and his Partaga in his mouth listening to the Marine Band. His Republican friends were about him. Their feet were on the balustrade of the south portico, wreaths of blue smoke curled up in balmy deliciousness from Partagas fresh from the Flowery Isle. I shook a mental fist in their mental faces and whispered to myself that every dog has his day, and I asked myself "Shall this be ever thus?" And from deep down in my heart came a reply, "No! No! never!" I will see a Democratic President in the White House. He shall receive his friends to the music of twenty-four silvered instruments, filled with the breath of twenty-four gentlemen in scarlet coats. The Marine Band shall play Democratic music for a Democratic President [laughter]; and out there on that south portico I want to see a Democratic President sitting with his feet on the balustrade listening to the music poured forth by the Marine Band, and I hope to be one of his friends; and I will sit there with my feet on the balustrade enjoying one of his Partagas. But they wish to abolish the Marine Band. Think of this being done, Democrats, before the Democratic President goes into his position.

The London Times, May 24th, in its column of naval and military intelligence, says that on Thursday and Friday last, Admiral Stewart, the Comptroller of the Navy, and Mr. Barnes, Surveyor of Dockyards, made an elaborate investigation of the work in hand at the Portsmouth yard with a view of ascertaining the time and money required to prepare for sea the various ships now building there, including the iron turret ships *Thunderer* and *Inflexible*, and also to get ready the Steam Reserve. The visit considerably strengthens the impression prevailing at Portsmouth that the government purposes taking a bold position respecting the Eastern question.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1876.

Office, No. 23 Murray Street, New York.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

We add this week to the JOURNAL an extra sheet of four pages, to make room for the first of a series of articles descriptive of the Government display at the International Exhibition, Philadelphia. We are especially indebted to Wm. A. DeCAINDRY, Esq., Secretary of the Board; Lieutenant WHIPPLE, of the Ordnance Corps of the Army; Lieutenant RICHARD Y. DAVENPORT, U. S. N., A. D. C.; to Rear-Admiral JENKINS, Lieutenant FRANK C. GRUGAN, 2d Cavalry, A Signal Officer, and Dr. H. C. YARROW, in charge of the Model Hospital, Medical Department.

THE ARMY BILL.

MR. BANNING's bill for the reorganization and reduction of the Army, came up for debate in the House of Representatives on the 27th of May, Saturday last. No progress was made with it however after a long speech in its defence, and in explanation of the purpose of its several provisions, by Mr. BANNING, and a brief reply by Mr. HURLBUT, the remainder of the session was occupied in filibustering, and the bill was thrown out by the adjournment of the House.

Mr. BANNING presented various tabular statements showing the reduction and economy, which would result from the passage of his bill. Condensing these tables we find that the reduction in commissioned officers, which he calculates is upon as follows:

Country	Brigadier-General	Colonels	Lient.-Colonels	Majors	Captains	Adjutant and Q. M's	extra Lieuts. with Capt. of Infantry Capt.	First Lieutenants	Second Lieutenants	Chaplains	Total
Infantry	2	6	24	4	24	24	24	24	24	23	288
Artillery	5	5	50	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	2,177
Bureau Mil. Justice	3	1	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	23
Department Supplies	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Medical Department	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	54
Pay Department	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Retired Officers	1	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	29
Grand Total											377
Less Increase	1	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	3
Net Decrease											375

The reduction in non-commissioned officers is as follows:

	Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	Total
Sergeant Majors	5	2	5	12
Quartermaster Sergeants	5	2	5	12
Chief Musicians	5	2	5	12
Principal Musicians	10	10	20	50
Chief Trumpeters	2	2	2	6
Saddlers Sergeants	2	2	2	6
Company Wagons				430
Grand Total				490

Mr. BANNING claimed an immediate saving of \$1,083,239.76, resulting from the bill, to which is to be added an ultimate saving of \$55,018 in fuel and \$28,000 in pay of second lieutenants, making in all \$1,166,257.76. The ultimate saving of \$28,000 under section 18, he explains, was independent of fuel, etc., and based on the fact that for some time there will be surplus second lieutenants available for assignment from the discontinued regiments, and that the new appointments under section 18 from the non-commissioned officers will not commence for at least one year.

In his speech Mr. BANNING informs the House that "we have our Army organization of 16,665 private soldiers commanded, marshalled, and managed by 10,803 commissioned and non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and wagoners; being a commander for each 1 1-3 soldiers in the Service; showing that our Army is an army of officers, an army for

display, and not a practical, useful, efficient military force, such as the country requires." Our Army of 25,000 men is, he very truthfully said, "taking into consideration the duties now required, relatively smaller than the Army of 1860, of 14,000 men." After enforcing this statement by a comparison of the extent of territories to be covered in 1860 and at present, Mr. BANNING concluded: "Taking into consideration all these circumstances, your committee have not deemed it wise or prudent to reduce the numerical strength of the Army at this time. There are now in the Army ten cavalry regiments and twenty-five infantry regiments. The 10th Cavalry, having less than 700 men, non-commissioned officers and privates, and the 21st Infantry only 333 non-commissioned officers and privates. All regiments are fully officered, commissioned and non-commissioned. While I will not stop to draw a picture of the gallant 21st on parade with eighty corporals, fifty sergeants, a commissary sergeant, quartermaster sergeant, color sergeant, hospital steward, ten second lieutenants, ten first lieutenants, ten captains, a quartermaster, an adjutant, three surgeons, one major, one lieutenant-colonel, and one colonel—172 in all—in command of what is left, after deducting non-commissioned officers, company clerks, and extra-duty men, leaving less than 100 privates. I say I will not stop to draw a picture of this gallant American regiment, whose glittering official display would drive terror and dismay to the heart of an enemy. Nor is this the only regiment that is formidable by reason of its preponderance of officers. The 24th Infantry is even more formidable by reason of its number of officers than the 21st. After deducting the non-commissioned officers, there would be left 84 private soldiers in this regiment. Deduct from this 84 the company clerks and extra-duty men, and the 21st would find it necessary to send over to another regiment to borrow a private to call the corporal of the guard, that he might advise the garrison of the approach of the officer of the day. Several others of the regiments are almost as small in numbers as the two I have mentioned, while no infantry regiment in the Service, deducting non-commissioned officers and extra-duty men, numbers as many as 400 soldiers."

The remainder of his speech was occupied in explaining the bill, section by section, and he quoted largely from the opinions of Army officers in support of the changes proposed.

In reply to this Mr. HURLBUT said: I desire to say to the House that probably there is no question of more delicacy or importance, requiring a larger expenditure of careful attention and calm judgment than this proposition for the re-organization of the Army. I have not been able to hear all the remarks of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs (Mr. BANNING); but, as I understood them, his statements were exceedingly extravagant; for when he stated, as I understood him, that we had an Army of 16,000 privates and 10,000 officers, he stated what any man who knows anything about the Army Register must recognize as a very gross and extravagant exaggeration. To make out that statement, he has been obliged to add in as officers all non-commissioned officers, sergeants, band-masters, and all the paraphernalia of that kind.

"I do not want to go into a question of this magnitude, if I can avoid it, without due consideration. I desire, when the proper time shall come, to offer for this bill a substitute calling for the appointment of a commission to take into consideration the question of the reorganization of the Army, the removal of the undue preponderance of the staff over the line, and generally the reduction of the Army into a proper form of activity, usefulness, and economy. I am encouraged to present this proposition from the very prudent and reasonable course which the House has taken within the last few days in regard to the Navy. And I prefer very much that the House should delegate this power, and that the President should be requested and directed, as proposed in the bill which I shall have the honor to offer as a substitute for this, to appoint a commission of seven officers from the Army, of the most distinguished public service and the largest acquaintance with the various forms and arms of the Service, who shall pass upon this question and report to us deliberately, by the next session of Congress, such modifications and changes as they think ought to be made. Now, sir, I differ absolutely and in *toto* from the idea that this country does not

require a strong and effective Army. I beg gentlemen to consider that this country, differing from all others, not only has its outward frontier to cover, the shores that look eastward, and to the Canadas and the Gulf, but has also another, our Indian frontier pressing out constantly with the growth of our population on the one side up to the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and on the other side pressing back from the Pacific. We have these additional lines to cover. And I stake what little reputation I may have from having studied this subject in saying that this country ought to have to-day a permanent and effective Army, fully officered, and complete in all the adjuncts that are necessary for an Army of not less than thirty thousand men. I think that the reduction that was made two years ago by stopping the recruiting service down to 25,000 has been a failure. And hope that the House will not at this stage of the session, with all the work that we have got before us to do, take up a bill of this magnitude, involving such large considerations as are embraced here, to be passed upon in a hurry, as it necessarily must be with the pressure of these appropriation bills leaning upon us, and the hot weather coming on to drive us home; but that this great interest of the Army shall have its fair and full consideration."

The fate of the bill still remains in doubt, but the temper displayed by the House in the discussion on the Naval appropriation bill, indicates that it will hesitate before making any radical changes in the present organization of the Army. And even were the bill as it stands to press the House, it has yet to run the gauntlet of the more conservative Senate.

OUR NATIONAL HOLIDAYS.

It is a healthy sign of the times, when an entire nation stops to breathe in the race for wealth, rests from its labors for a whole day and devotes itself with enthusiasm and hearty satisfaction to wholesome pleasures and rational enjoyment. Such was the universal observance this year of one of our new National fête days—"Decoration Day." In New York streams of well-dressed people poured through its streets, upon one of the most delicious mornings of our capricious climate, bound to the rendezvous where military and civic associations, escorting immense vans filled with the rarest flowers, each drawn by eight or ten horses in glittering harness, were preparing to take part in a grand and touching demonstration. The whole city seemed to sympathize with the sentiment of the occasion—a mingled joy and pathos. The closed stores, the brilliant flags of all nations flying at half-mast from every turret; the earnest, thoughtful expression upon the faces of those officially engaged; the respectful attention and orderly demeanor of the crowds that witnessed the final ceremonies; the entire absence of boisterous mirth; all seemed to show that the National heart was touched and that the memory of our gallant dead was enshrined there for ever.

But a few years since we could boast of but three National Holidays—the "Fourth," "WASHINGTON's Birth-day," and the "Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans." They are also Memorial days and extremely noisy ones. But already we realize their true value as we never did before. We are proud of them as ever, but we are more careful of our powder, less extravagant in fire-works and big drums, more in favor of decorating our house fronts, and our Eagle is only permitted to scream on very extraordinary occasions.

Decoration Day in New York was typical of its celebration in every city and almost every hamlet of the United States. No grave was neglected, and North and South, the survivors of three wars, vied with each other in strewing flowers over the remains alike of Britons, Federals and Confederates.

Let our National Holidays be modeled after the pattern of the last Decoration Day and they will be blessings to the living as well as monuments to the dead.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK, son of the gallant British soldier of that name, recently initiated a movement in Parliament, the progress of which will be watched with great interest by a large class in this country. He moved "that a select committee be appointed to inquire—1st. How far it is practicable that soldiers, sailors, and marines who have meritoriously served their country should be employed in such civil de-

partments of the public service as they may be found fitted for. 2d. How far it is practicable, in order to form and retain an efficient reserve force for the State, to become the medium of communication between private employers of labor and soldiers of the Army Reserve and Militia Reserve, who desire to obtain employment; and that the committee be directed to report on the best means of carrying these objects into effect." The subject was freely discussed and the proposition met with favor, although it was contended on the part of the government that the second clause dealt with a very broad question, which was new to the country, and its present consideration rather premature. SIR HENRY HAVELOCK finally agreed to withdraw that section, and the motion as modified was agreed to.

This question has already been discussed, and to a certain extent practically considered in dispensing public patronage in this country; but with the vast number of ex-volunteer soldiers and sailors—veterans in service, although young in years—and the constant accessions by discharge from the Regular Army and Navy, the subject deserves a systematic attention and experiment which it has not yet received.

We are reminded by the approaching meetings of the Army societies to be held at Philadelphia, that this well deserves attention at their hands.

The Societies of the Armies of the Potomac, Cumberland, Tennessee, James, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and similar organizations in the South, might well co-operate in bringing about legislation, which without any political significance should aim to make an honorable discharge—from the Army or Navy—Regular or volunteer—a passport to the confidence of the private employer as well as a preferred claim to suitable vacancies under the various bureaus of the Civil Service.

The physical training, the prompt and respectful obedience, the punctuality, the steadiness, and precise and methodical habits of the soldier and sailor, render them, other things being equal, peculiarly fitted for laborious and responsible positions. The time has passed when a military experience was a bar to desirable employment in civil life, and vice and immorality are found in much greater proportion outside than in the Services.

As the Army Societies are living links between the active and the reserved power of the nation, there would seem an especial fitness in submitting this matter to their consideration as a serious topic which will blend harmoniously with the social and convivial phases of their assembly at the Centennial City this year. We have little doubt but that our Government would furnish statistical information, and such other facilities as might be desired.

VERY little has been done by Congress the past week, of interest to the services, apart from the discussion of the BANNING bill for reducing and reorganizing the army which we consider in full elsewhere.

THE Senate, May 26th, passed the bill restoring to the Paymaster-General, the rank of Brigadier-General, and in the House on the next day it was read twice, and referred to the military committee, from which committee MR. BANNING reported a "Bill to provide for the proper accountability and care of the arms issued to the several States and Territories for the militia thereof."

The Naval committee, May 24th, reported adversely on the petition of Commander R. L. Law, U. S. N. asking to be restored to the position occupied by him prior to July 1866; by Capt. Francis A. Roe, U. S. N. asking reimbursement for property taken by the rebels in Virginia, in 1861; and of Robert L. May asking to be restored to the retired list of the Navy and furlough pay.

Neither House was in Session, Tuesday, Decoration Day. Wednesday the Senate Committee on Pensions reported favorably on the Senate bill to amend the Pension laws so as to remove the disabilities of those who, having participated in the Rebellion, have since its termination, enlisted in the Army of the United States.

The Senate bill for the relief of Martha J. Coston, authorizing the payment of \$15,000 to her for the use of the Coston Signal Light by the United States, was amended by making the amount \$13,000, and passed.

The bill to return to Japan the indemnity money

was debated and passed with an amendment limiting the refunding to the principal only.

MR. THURMAN in speaking of the second section of the bill, authorizing the payment of \$125,000 prize money to officers and crews of the United States vessels Jamestown and Wyoming, said no Government had more lustre shed upon it than the Navy of the United States had shed upon ours, and so long as he (Mr. THURMAN), had a vote he would give it in recognition of the services of our gallant Navy.

THE Turkish minister at Washington has received intelligence of the dethronement of ABDUL AZIZ, and the succession of his nephew and heir presumptive, as Sultan of Turkey. This change in the administration in the East, it is thought, may facilitate an amicable arrangement between the great powers and avert war, which for some days has seemed imminent. Preparations for the worst are, nevertheless, going on, and our foreign advices of the 29th May state that 100 tons of gunpowder and 1,000,000 cartridges have just been forwarded from Woolwich to the Mediterranean fleet, while at Portsmouth great activity prevails in fitting out vessels for service—notably the turret ship *Thunderer*—while at Lloyd's it is stated that since the 26th May insurances have been made to cover war risks. The Berlin correspondent of London *Times* telegraphs that the Servian militia, numbering 100,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry, with 300 pieces of artillery, are ready for action. There is an apparent reluctance, however, to precipitate matters by the nations interested, and no doubt all the resources of diplomacy and statesmanship will be exhausted, before a blow is struck. It is hoped that the "sick man" may recover without the aid of surgical instruments.

WE must reserve until another time a sifting of the evidence as to the management of our Navy, which appears in the bulky reports of the Committees of Investigation. The inquiry is not completed, and no opportunity to answer the statements has yet been given. It will be time enough to sum up the evidence when the case is fully made up. We sincerely hope that whatever the passing motive of party advantage or disadvantage, which prompts these investigations, the facts they bring to light will help to create a public opinion which will in the end promote a reform in the administration of our Naval service, and rid it in a measure of the incubus of political control, the extent of which is perfectly well understood by every officer, though it has seldom had so open an exhibition as in the publication of the following letter, which appears in the report of Congressional proceedings:

[Private.]
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, October 23, 1874.
MY DEAR COMMODORE: I wish you would approve requisitions for men to be employed as they may be made until the 1st of November. Some fifty additional men have allowed from the Chelsea district, and I suppose some more will be required from Gooch's district. The Administration desire the success of Gooch and Frost.

Yours respectfully,
I. HANSOM.
Commodore E. T. NICHOLS, U. S. N., Commandant.

THE Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Lieutenant General P. H. SHERIDAN President, does not meet in Philadelphia, as has been erroneously stated, on the 6th and 7th of June, but a month later on the 6th and 7th of July. The Academy of Music has been engaged, and extensive preparations made for the meeting. General SHERIDAN requests us to announce that the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee is necessarily deferred from July 22d to October 18th, at Washington, D. C., at which time will be unveiled the equestrian statue of General MCPHERSON.

GEN. JACOB FRY, the father of Colonel and Brevet Major General JAS. B. FRY, A. A. G., celebrated his golden wedding at his residence near Carrollton, Ill., on Thursday, May 24.

THE President has approved the act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to allow Mrs. MINNIE SHERMAN FITCH to receive, free from duties, a wedding present from the Khedive of Egypt.

WHILEST it is considered inexpedient by the French Government, and even dangerous to mass the Parisians, the presence of a few per battalion is regarded as an advantage. A Parisian with his ready tongue and his sharp wit, infuses a wholesome amount of Gallic salt into the provincial ranks, and keeps the agricultural dullards alive. The state of siege has only lately been raised in Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, and Vézelay, the last places where it lingered. Martial law, proclaimed by the Empress Regent when the Germans entered French territory, has now ceased to exist, and French citizens are once more amenable to the civil authorities.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

ARMY COOKING.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: I enclose you copies of official letters written by me on the subject of "Cooking the Ration," and if you deem it of sufficient interest, you can insert them in the *JOURNAL*.

[EXTRACT.]

"Permit me respectfully to call your attention to the fact that the influential as well as the obscure papers of the country, deem correct cooking of such importance to the welfare of their readers, as to devote weekly, a portion of their columns to receipts for cooking. On the other hand, we have an Army of 25,000 enlisted men, and not a syllable of instruction that I am cognizant of to teach a man how to roast a coffee bean, or make a loaf of bread, has ever been issued.

"Boards have been held on the soldier as to how he shall be uniformed, armed, equipped and drilled, the barracks he shall live in, the ambulance to carry him when sick or wounded, the transportation to carry his impedimenta, and, quite recently, the kind of range he shall cook with; but nothing has been done to improve the present mode of cooking his ration, a want greatly needed, and which lies at the foundation of his health and comfort. I respectfully ask in his interests that a board of officers be called to thoroughly examine this subject, and the enclosed or some other plan, and report upon it to your department.

"I recommend that a school or class for cooking be established either at Governor's Island or Newport Barracks, or both, they being the recruiting depots for the infantry.

"This school or class to be placed in charge of a civilian, a professional cook.

"That a certain percentage of the recruits enlisted be sent to this school, provided they have any experience, or show a preference or aptitude for cooking.

"That the men so selected be taught plain cooking in all its details, including the making of bread, a most important item, and with a view to a careful and an economical use of the ration. When sufficiently instructed not less than two of these cooks to be detailed to each company in the Service, upon requisition of the company commanders.

"The cooks to be placed on extra duty in the Subsistence Department, receiving extra duty pay.

"After these cooks join, it shall be the duty of the company commander to detail for a reasonable period, not less than 30 days, his men in regular order to assist in the kitchen with a view of learning to cook, thus in time giving him a full supply of cooks to meet the contingencies of the Service.

"This end assured, the cooking class or school at the depots could be either abolished or the number of men hitherto detailed cut down.

"I need hardly add, that with educated cooking the present waste would be avoided, and a larger saving of the ration to be turned into the company fund than at present, would ensue, placing in the hands of the company commander broader means to contribute to the comfort and wants of his men.

"In support of my statement that a reform is needed, I will simply state that I discharged recently a man from my company who learned to cook in my family; subsequently, he was cooking in the company kitchen, and the men finding their food so well cooked, they unanimously offered to pay him two dollars each per month until spring if he would stay. This would have paid him eighty dollars per month, but he declined and has left, and yet I can safely claim that few companies in the Service are better fed or cared for than mine."

NINTH INFANTRY.

MILITARY TELEGRAPHY.

WHERE troops are widely separated, and it is contemplated that they should act in concert in times of emergencies, it is highly necessary that sure and rapid communication should be secured, and what, for this purpose, could be better than the modern telegraph, which to our improved warfare is now, as well as the railroad, absolutely necessary, and has frequently conducted to the most decided successes? Gen. Sherman remarks on this subject, that "for the transmission of orders in an army covering a large space of ground, the magnetic telegraph is far the best, though habitually the paper and pencil, with good mounted orderlies, answer every purpose; but the value of the magnetic telegraph in war cannot be exaggerated, as was illustrated by the perfect concert of action between the armies of Virginia and Georgia during 1864. Hardly a day intervened when General Grant did not know the exact state of facts with me, more than fifteen hundred miles away as the wires ran. So, on the field, a thin insulated wire may be run on improvised stakes, or from tree to tree, for six or more miles in a couple of hours. I have seen operators so skillful, that by cutting the wire, they would receive a message with their tongues from a distant station. As a matter of course, the ordinary commercial wires along the railways form the usual telegraph lines for an army, and these are easily repaired and extended as the army advances; but each army and wing should have a small party of skilled men to put up the field wire, and take it down when done. This is far better than the signal flags and torches. Our commercial telegraph lines will always supply for war enough skillful operators."

It was during the war of the Rebellion that the telegraph played a most conspicuous part. Within a space

of three years the Army laid upwards of 5,000 miles of wire on land and 100 miles of cable in the sea. This war showed how useful the military telegraph might be made to carry out daring projects to effect surprises, reconnaissances, requisitions, etc. The troops of partisans that were constantly operating upon the flanks of the armies, were always accompanied by an experienced telegraphic operator, and important intelligence was thus frequently received by the leader of the band.

Even when telegraphy was in its infancy it accomplished wonders. Napoleon owed his astonishing success at Ratisbon, in 1809, to the fact of his having established a telegraphic communication between the headquarters of the army and France. He was still at Paris when the Austrian army crossed the Inn at Brunnen, with the intention of invading Bavaria and breaking through his line of cantonments. Informed, in twenty-four hours, of what was passing at a distance of seven hundred miles, he threw himself into his travelling carriage, and a week later he had gained two victories under the walls of Ratisbon. Without the telegraph the campaign would have been lost. This single fact is sufficient to impress us with an idea of its value.

It seems that the most complete and extensive telegraphic organization is possessed by Russia. Since the changes effected in 1873, seven parks have been established, each comprising three divisions—the first, destined to establish, in time of war, telegraphic communication on the most advanced line; the second, unite the headquarters with all necessary points; the third, to repair the conductors. The material of the first two divisions enables them to put up the wires for a length of between ten and twelve miles, to which the reserve brigade can add others ten miles long.

It is only since 1856 that measures were taken in Prussia to organize a system of portable telegraphs. This material was utilized in 1864, during the war with Denmark, and in 1866, in the war with Austria. During the first campaign it was composed of two divisions; in the second, of four. It was during the war of 1866, that it was shown what invaluable services a military telegraph could render. The lesson then learned was immediately utilized, and when the war of 1870 broke out, the field telegraph was composed of twelve divisions, commanded by a superior officer. The service as at present constituted has no organization for times of peace; and the battalion of pioneers of the guard, and the fourth battalion of pioneers in garrison at Berlin, or at Magdeburg, supply the elements. The first furnishes seven divisions, the second five, each division consisting of a detachment of pioneers, seven telegraph employés, one officer, and fifty soldiers of the Military Train, and each park having thirteen wagon. Each wagon carries the material for laying four and a half miles of wire, besides a 1,000 feet of cable, together with the Morse apparatus, with ten-pile batteries, for the establishment of stations.

At the end of the war, in the month of February, 1871, the Germans in France had 1,587 miles of telegraph, and 91 stations in working order. Their telegraphic system at this period—besides the principal lines centered near Paris, and circular lines around the capital—embraced St. Quentin, Amiens, Rouen, and Dieppe in the North; Alençon, Le Mans, and Tours in the West, and Orleans, Gien, Auxerre, Montbard, Dole, etc., in the South. Besides this, the telegraphic system in Germany was necessarily extended on the coasts of the Baltic and the North Sea for strategical purposes. Official military intelligence from headquarters was despatched during the war to 1,860 telegraphic stations in North Germany, and to 37 stations on the theatre of war itself.*

General Sherman, in his *Memoirs*, says: "I have little faith in the signal service by flags and torches, though we always used them; because almost invariably when they were most needed, the view was cut off by intervening fires, or by mists and fogs. There was one notable instance in my experience, when the signal flags carried a message of vital importance over the heads of Hood's army, which interposed between me and Allatoona, and had broken the telegraph wire."

This, together with Napoleon's successes at Ratisbon, referred to above, speaks highly for the Signal Corps of our Army, notwithstanding mists, fogs, and other obstructions.

In early times they tried a system of telegraphic signals, operated by men on horseback posted on high ground, so that the orders of the centre might be communicated to the extremities of a line of battle, as well as the reports of the wings to the headquarters. But after repeated trials it was given up. Jomini says of it: "These communications could only be very brief, and in misty weather the method could not be depended upon. A vocabulary for such purposes could be reduced to a few short phrases, which might easily be represented by signs. I think the method by no means useless, even if it should be necessary to send duplicates of the orders by officers capable of transmitting them with accuracy. There would certainly be a gain of rapidity." Since, however, the introduction of telegraphy, and the perfected system of signals, a number of methods and contrivances have been devised, which are vastly better and more practicable than the above.

Two company commanders at this post have private telegraphic lines, extending from their quarters to the orderly rooms of the company quarters. If this could be generally introduced, and a system of instruction devised by the chief signal officer of the Army, its effect would be highly beneficial. Every commissioned officer, at least, should understand telegraphy, and should be capable of cutting a line and using the pocket instrument. There can be conceived a number of predicaments of a most critical character in which this knowledge would be of the greatest importance.

* Most of this has been compiled from the *Journal of the Telegraph*.

GENERAL RIPLEY.

MR. J. R. Lee-Bellasye, of Brighton, England, has sent copies of the following letter to some of the papers of this country:

GRAND HOTEL, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND,
May 11, 1876.

To the Governor of Massachusetts, U. S. A.

SIR: When on board one of our mail-steamer some little time ago, I was looking over some old newspapers, and saw a letter from ex-Confederate General Ripley to you, returning the colors of a Massachusetts regiment taken by the troops under his command during your civil war.

Now, had he written and returned the flag without alluding to his own feelings, namely, how it has been his wish since the war for a kindly feeling to exist between the North and South, etc., it would have been all right, and I should not have troubled you with this letter; but I think it my duty to inform you that a more hypocritical, lying letter was never written.

Do you know, sir, in March, 1873, when England had a difficulty with America about the *Alabama* claims General Ripley wrote a very long letter to our War Office, giving them all the information he possessed as regards the defences of America, pointing out the best places to land troops, what support might be expected from the South, and sketching out a plan of our entire campaign?

This production of his was afterward printed in pamphlet form, without his name to it, for circulation among his friends; he favored me with one, also a letter cautioning me not to let "any Yanks get hold of it."

I know the War Office acknowledged the receipt of his communication, and thanked the General for it; at the same time I think it is very probable they despised him as a traitor. I have no doubt the original letter is preserved, and the authorities, if asked, would acknowledge that it was duly received.

I send a copy of this letter to Colonel Chesebrough, Charge d'Affaires, American Legation, London, as the matter was brought to the notice of the Legation some time ago.

You are quite at liberty to use this letter in any way you think fit, and I do not believe I am doing wrong in mailing copies of it to some of your leading journals, for I think you will agree with me that Americans ought to know what a traitor General Ripley has proved to his country. Of course he may have had property at stake, or other reasons for joining the South during your civil war, like others educated at West Point; but to betray his country to a foreign power, and at the same time be anxious himself to join in the fray, is quite a different matter.

Apologizing for troubling you with this letter, I am, very respectfully yours,

J. R. LEE-BELLASYE.

P. S. About the time General Ripley wrote to you, the following paragraph appeared in the *Cosmopolitan*, a newspaper published in London: "General Ripley, who so skilfully defended Charleston during the American War, has been appointed to a command in the Chinese army with a salary of £5,000 a year."

Ex-Confederate General R. S. Ripley was not so fortunate as to get such an appointment, and on the 21st of January last he figured in our Bankrupt Court. Debts, £9,056; assets, nil.

I send you the inclosed (which please consider as private), as the letter to the War Office is alluded to in it. You will also see what my connection with General Ripley has been.

J. R. L. B.

PRUSSIAN RIFLE PRACTICE.

In the general and increasing interest felt in America on the subject of military rifle practice, a short account of the latest revision of the Prussian Musketry Regulations, condensed from correspondence of the London *Army and Navy Gazette*, will furnish us with information much needed here. We have become familiar with the English and French practices, distance drill, etc., by their virtual adoption, with slight modifications, at Creedmoor and elsewhere; but the exact methods pursued by the Germans are not so well known in America, principally owing to the intractable language in which the directions are framed. For we think it may be safely assumed, as a general rule, that no American learns German if he can avoid it; while every educated person has at least a smattering of French.

The Prussian Musketry Regulations differ in many points from the Hythe and Creedmoor systems. The Prussian instruction for the employment of firearms on the battle-field is divided into three paragraphs—1st, "Individual Firing;" 2nd, "Firing in Mass;" 3rd, "Rules for Firing," and runs as follows:

Individual Firing.—A man firing singly has no chance of hitting the object aimed at unless his fire is within the following limits: Up to 200 metres against a man lying down, or having more than half his body concealed; up to 250 metres against a man standing and entirely visible, or visible at least as far as his middle; up to 350 metres against a group of men standing, and visible as far as their middle; up to 400 or 450 metres against a group standing and entirely seen. The limits fixed for these two last cases may be increased to 450 and 650 metres respectively if the distance is accurately known.

Firing in Mass.—Beyond the preceding distances individual firing will not give any useful results, and recourse must be had to firing in mass. This fire comprises the "swarm volley" and "skirmishing fire." The "swarm volley" is directed by an officer and executed by all the men who can be united by him without deranging the position which they occupy in the fighting line. In the "skirmishing fire" it is necessary before opening fire to state the object to be fired at, the sight to employ, and even the number of rounds to be used, if this latter indication is judged necessary. With regard to "firing in mass," the instruction remarks that in proportion as the distances increase, the dangerous zones corresponding to each elevation of the sight become narrower and narrower, whilst the exact estimation of the distance becomes, on the other hand, more and more difficult. From this it deduces that the "firing in mass" itself would be most often ineffective if it was executed by all firing with the same sight, and, therefore, recommends the simultaneous employment of two, or even three, different sights whenever it is

deemed necessary to fire at an object whose distance is not known with certainty.

Rules for firing.—Depend upon two different principles, according as the firing is at a defined object or at an extended one. In the first case, the aim of all should be concentrated on the centre of the object aimed at; in the second, as it is sufficient to strike it anywhere, the apparent bottom should be fired at, the chances of hitting being thus increased.

The practical instruction of recruits and old soldiers proceeds on these principles, substantially in the following manner: The firing exercises are divided into three categories—1st, "Target Practices;" 2nd, "Battle Practices;" 3rd, "Instructional Firing." The total number of rounds employed varies from year to year, but is generally about 120; in 1872, 170 were fired. The targets may be thus briefly described: They are all made of either paper, or canvas with paper pasted on it, stretched on wooden frames.

TARGETS.—No 1 target is 5ft. 10in. high, 4ft. wide, and has a black vertical band 4½in. wide running down its centre; it is generally used for the practices at which a rest is employed.

No 2 target is of the same height and width as No. 1, but the vertical band is only 2in. wide. The whole target is divided into three bands, each 16in. wide, and representing a man's breadth; the outer ones are painted blue and the central one white. Around the centre are traced twelve circles, forming twelve rings, each 2in. broad, and numbered from the exterior to the interior 1in. to 12in.; thus representing the value of each shot striking in them. Rings 10 and 11 form a black circle 4in. thick, enclosing a white centre; these together form the bull's-eye. This target is chiefly used by the men in the second and third classes.

No. 3 target is 5ft. 10in. high and 16in. wide, and has a Prussian Infantry soldier painted on it. This target is varied in the following manner: No. 3 A, "Head target," is the upper quarter of No. 3; No. 3 B, "Chest target," is the third of No. 3; No. 3 C, "Bust target," is the half of No. 3; No. 3 D, "Knee target," is 2ft. of No. 3 raised 3ft. 10in. above the ground. This target is employed especially by the men in the first class, and also in the "battle practices" and "inspecting firing;" in these two latter cases, the white remaining round the edges of the figure is removed.

No. 4 target, called the "column target," is 5ft. 10in. high, 8ft. wide, white, and has a vertical black band 6in. wide down its centre; it is used for individual firing from 350 to 600 metres. For the practices beyond 600 metres several targets are placed in column, one behind the other; their height is 5ft. 10in.; their width and their number depend on the distance and the nature of the practice. Besides the above, these targets are sometimes placed in the same alignment, but then greater or lesser intervals are always left between them.

All men in their first year of service fire in the third class; those who fulfil the necessary conditions fire in the second class in their second year; and those who succeed in passing out of the second class fire in the first class in their third year of service. Each class, however, must succeed in fulfilling the conditions attached to the "preparatory practice" before entering the "principal practice." The conditions are as follows:

Third Class.—"Preparatory," 5 practices, the first four standing, with a rest, the last offhand. Each practice has five shots. The first and second are at No. 1 target, the rest at No. 2. In each practice there must be five hits, 2 of which must be in the "band." Distance, 100 yards. "Principal," 10 practices, from 150 to 500 yards, retreating from target by 50 yards at a time, and practised alternately standing with rest, lying down with rest, and standing, kneeling and lying down without rest. The targets are Nos. 2 and 3, and the number of hits necessary 5 or 4, with 30 points on the ring target. At 500 yards there are no conditions.

Second Class.—There are 4 preparatory and 9 principal practices, from 100 to 600 yards. As in the third class the conditions are strict up to 350 yards, but at 600 there are none. The targets are 1, 2, 3 and 4.

First Class.—4 preparatory, 9 principal practices, conditions still closer up to 350 yards, none at 400 and 600.

Last come the result of the system as embodied in the "battle" and "instructional" practices, as follows:

Battle Practices.—The object of these practices is to apply the knowledge gained in the "target practices." They take place as much as possible on undulating ground affording cover. They are never executed at the ranges unless there is no means of doing otherwise, and then the appearance of the range is changed by some rapid works, such as ditches, parapets, abatis, etc. The firing ought to be at unknown distances. The men belonging to all three classes take part in these practices; those of the third class fire at least twenty rounds, and those of the other two classes at least twenty-five. The rounds are expended in the following manner: 1st. Five rounds in volley-firing by sections, in close order with bayonets fixed at No. 4 target, or one larger still. 2nd. The remaining rounds are individual firing against No. 3, 3 "A," 3 "B," 3 "C," and 3 "D" targets. The second series is, as a rule, fired man by man; the distance and the dimensions of the target are regulated for each man according to his individual skill.

Instructional Practices.—These are only executed by men in the first class in the presence of those of the two other classes, who take part as spectators. Each man fires ten rounds lying down, or kneeling at distances between 800 and 1,600 metres. These practices are intended to show the efficacy of the firearm up to the longest ranges.

Inspection Firing.—It will be seen from what has gone before that no one can pass into a higher class until he has satisfied all the conditions in the lower one; and that the "battle practices" are executed at different distances according to the individual skill of each man; hence it follows that there is no means of comparison between companies, battalions, or regiments. To supply this deficiency an examination in firing takes place every year before the commencement of the Autumn Manoeuvres, under the supervision of the colonel of the regiment. The programme is drawn up by the War Minister, and is identical for every regiment. Officers mark in the butts, and the register is filled in on the ground; and a duplicate, signed and certified to by the colonel, is forwarded to the Emperor. If necessary, any special circumstance which might influence the firing is inserted on the register.

Dress.—The "Preparatory practices" are fired by men in forage caps without their knapsacks, and with only one ammunition pouch on. In the "principal practices," "battle practices," and the "inspection firing" the men have their helmets and knapsacks on, the latter either full, or containing a weight equal to its contents on service; they also carry two ammunition pouches, a cooking pot, and the great coat *en banderoles*. In the instructional firing the dress is optional.

(From Chambers' Journal.)

GREAT GUNS AND ARMOR PLATING.

TOWARD the close of 1859 the First Lord of the Admiralty, with all the pomp that usually distinguishes such a ceremony, laid the first keel-piece of the *Devastation* at Portsmouth. The theory of very long iron-clads had gone so much out of favor that the length of the *Devastation* was settled at 285 feet—more than a hundred feet shorter than some of its predecessors; the

breadth sixty-two feet, rather more than one-fifth of the length. Its displacement—that is, the weight of the water which it displaces—exceeds 9,000 tons; and the steam engines are capable of working up to 6,000 horse-power. An ugly affair it is, without any masts proper, having a mass of iron-work on deck which would have puzzled Nelson or Howe beyond measure. This iron-work marks the strange changes which have been made in the arrangement of the armament of such vessels. The earlier iron-clads were broadsides with a horizontal row of big guns peeping out on each side. Then came the revolving turret on a flat ship rising but a very little way above the surface of the water—a "cheese-box on a raft," as some one called it, with two enormous guns mounted in the "cheese-box." After various modifications and combinations of the broadside and the turret, Mr. Reed, the chief constructor of the Navy, introduced something new in the *Devastation*. There is kind of armored wall inclosing a space in the middle of the upper deck; the space occupies nearly three-fourths of the length and one-half the breadth of the entire area of the deck, and the iron wall around it is seven or eight feet high. Within this space are two turrets or circular towers, and various structures and gangways connected with the navigation of the ship and the accommodation of the officers and crew. Each turret rotates, not on a central spindle, but on numerous rollers which work on the deck; and each, thirty feet in diameter, contains two "Woolwich Infants" of formidable character. No wonder that the entire mass has been compared to "a raft with a heavy deck-load in the centre." Upward of twenty steam-engines are provided for working the ship in various ways.

When laid down, it was believed that the armor would resist the shot of a twenty-five ton gun, the largest at that time ventured on in any navy; but improved gunpowder in cubes, called "pebble powder," had so increased the velocity and force of the shot as to render greater resisting power necessary, and so the *Devastation* was clothed with armor no less than 12 inches in thickness, carried down five feet below the water line; the turrets have armor averaging 13 inches thick; while the wall or breast-work around the enclosed space on deck is also formed of armor-plates. Compare this with the five-inch armor of the once mighty *Warrior* and *Minotaur*, and we see what a stride has been made; no wonder that such a ship displaces 9,000 tons of water! Two guns of thirty-five tons were planned for each turret; but by introducing hydraulic gear for moving the turrets and their constituents, thirty-eight-ton guns have been introduced—the heaviest adopted down to the time at which we are writing, with a twelve-inch bore, carrying a 700-pound shot. The *Thunderer* and the *Devastation* are sister-ships (if such savage monsters deserve to be called by so gentle a name as sister); and with alterations gradually made, they are approaching the maximum of twelve-inch armor at the sides, fourteen-inch armor around the turrets, carrying two guns in each turret, the guns thirty-eight tons weight, twelve and a half inches calibre, firing shot of 800 pounds.

And now, what do we hear? Woolwich pooh-poohs her own thirty-eight-ton "Infants," and is bringing others into existence more than double the weight, namely, eighty-one tons—a hundred and eighty thousand pounds per gun, need we marvel? When anything goes wrong in life, we are prone to ask who's to blame; and when told that the thirty-eight-ton gun is now looked down upon, a similar question suggests itself to the sorely perplexed tax-payer who has to provide the money for all these luxuries. The truth appears to be that armor-plate makers can now go very far beyond the twelve inches of thickness that was lately their maximum; and that unless armor is eventually to defeat guns and shot, the Woolwich Infants must be more Brobdingnagian than ever. And so we come to the *Inflexible*, destined to be released into the water by the fair hands of a Princess. This mighty ship will be double-screw, double-turret, with a load displacement exceeding 11,000 tons. The length between the perpendiculars, three hundred and twenty feet, and breadth seventy-five feet (almost equal to one-fourth of the length). Each turret will carry two guns of eighty-one tons, twenty-seven feet long, and sixteen inches bore, firing a shot of twelve hundred and fifty pounds! Those in the secret assert that such a shot, coming from such a gun, and fired with the improved gunpowder now manufactured, will have an impact or momentum equal to the whole ramming force of the *Iron Duke*, that ran down the luckless *Vanguard*. The steel tube that forms the innermost part of each gun excels in size every single piece until now made, being twenty-five feet long, and twenty-five inches external diameter. When coil upon coil of tough iron have been wound round the middle and breech of this steel tube, the exterior diameter will vary from twenty-five inches to six feet. The Government pay Messrs. Firth, of Sheffield, sixteen hundred pounds for the solid mass of steel to make one inner tube, the boring-out being done at Woolwich. It was last September that the first of these huge guns was tried in the marshes at Woolwich; how long a time must elapse before all four will be ready to be mounted in the *Inflexible*, the future must show. When we are told that the original estimate for the hull and engines of the *Inflexible* was £520,000, and that the armament and fittings are not included; and when we bear in mind that the actual outlay always exceeds the estimates in these matters—we may guess, if we can, how far this ship will go to affect the pockets of John Bull.

THE 81-ton gun, after its late series of trials, has been taken into the Royal Gun Factories, Woolwich, to have the powder-chamber enlarged, so as to enable the gun to consume an increased charge of powder with the 15-in. shot. This operation is considered a novelty in muzzle-loading ordnance.

REORGANIZING THE MARINE CORPS.

We published last week the first section of Mr. Whitthorne's bill to reorganize the Marine Corps. The following are the remaining sections of the bill:

Sec. 2. That upon the settlements of accounts of the paymaster, quartermaster, and assistant quartermasters, their offices shall cease to exist, and the duties now performed by them shall be transferred to the Pay Corps of the Navy.

Sec. 3. That the adjutant and inspector shall be selected by the commandant from the grade of captain for the term of three years only, during which term he shall receive the rank and pay of major.

Sec. 4. That a board shall be established by the President as soon as practicable, consisting of two naval officers of rank, one naval surgeon, and two field officers of the Marine Corps, whose duty it shall be to make a careful examination of all the commissioned officers of the Marine Corps below the rank of major, with full power to drop or retire all such officers as may be found to be unfit physically, mentally, morally, or professionally for the Service; but no act shall be deemed immoral by said board which is not unbecoming an officer and a gentleman: Provided, That the action of said board, with the evidence, in dropping or retiring said officers, shall be submitted to the President for his approval, and until so approved shall be of no effect; and any officer so dropped shall receive one year's pay.

Sec. 5. That all appointments to fill vacancies in the grade of second Lieutenant shall be made from graduates of the Naval Academy, the selections being made by the President from those of the graduating class having a preference for this branch of the naval service: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the promotion of any non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps to the rank of second Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct.

Sec. 6. That no officer of the Marine Corps below the rank of field officer shall be promoted to a higher grade until his mental, moral, physical, and professional fitness to perform all his duties shall be established by an examination before a board of three officers senior in rank to the officer to be examined, and two naval surgeons; such board to be appointed by the President: Provided, That no field officer shall be promoted to a higher grade until his fitness in all respects as above shall be established in the same manner.

Sec. 7. That such examining board shall have the same power and authority as is now by law conferred on naval examining boards, and shall in all cases submit its report, together with the evidence and reasons for its recommendation, to the President for his action; and the President shall cause the name of any officer below the grade of field officer who has been twice found deficient, either mentally, physically, or professionally, to be dropped from the rolls, unless it be well established that the deficiency or disability originated in the line of duty, or owing to causes for which the officer is not responsible; in which case, if the board so recommend, he shall be placed upon the retired list: Provided, That any officer dropped under the provisions of this section shall receive one year's pay and allowances, as per section 1275 of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 8. That any officer failing to be recommended for promotion by reason of moral unfitness, well established, shall be once dropped from the rolls; and any officer failing, through mental, physical, or professional unfitness, which is not likely to be permanent or not chargeable to causes for which he is responsible, shall, if he so request, be allowed a second examination at the expiration of one year from the first, when, if successfully passed, the officer shall be promoted, but shall not be entitled to his former position on the list unless upon recommendation of the examining board.

Sec. 9. That the officer designated as the senior or "fleet" marine officer of any squadron shall, during the period he shall so act, be entitled to the rank and pay of the next higher grade; and all officers while at sea or attached to a ship in commission shall receive one ration.

Sec. 10. That all promotions to and in the grade of non-commissioned officer shall be upon the recommendation of a board of company officers; and the person so recommended shall thereupon receive a warrant or letter of appointment signed by the commandant. And no reduction from the grade of non-commissioned officer shall be made except by sentence of a general or summary court-martial.

Sec. 11. That upon the settlement of the accounts of the quartermaster, the barracks and other property now accounted for by him shall be transferred to the proper bureaus of the Navy.

Sec. 12. That the allowance for forage for field officers be abolished, unless such field officer be actually serving with troops in the field.

Sec. 13. That the band known as the "Marine Band" be abolished at once, mustered out of the Service, the instruments sold, and the money turned into the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 14. That a sufficient number of musicians be retained so that the number and grade of musicians of the corps shall be the same in all respects as the musicians of a regiment of infantry in the Army.

Sec. 15. That in case any reduction is made by the present or any succeeding Congress in the pay of the officers of the Army, a corresponding reduction shall take place in the pay of the officers of the Marine Corps.

Sec. 16. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such regulations for the discipline of the Marine Corps as he may, in his judgment, consider expedient and adapted to the wants of the corps as a naval organization.

Sec. 17. That each school or course of instruction as are provided for officers of the Army and Navy shall be accessible to the officers of the Marine Corps, subject to the same rules and regulations as officers of the Army and Navy.

Sec. 18. That it shall be the duty of the board named in section four of this act, when constituted, to carefully examine the cases of all officers now on the retired list of the Marine Corps, and those found to be incapacitated from service for any cause other than long and faithful service, or wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty, shall be dropped from such list with one year's pay of their respective grades.

Sec. 19. That the Marine Corps shall, in connection with their present duties, compose the gun's crew of monitors and iron-clad vessels not fitted with sailing power; and to fit them for such service the marines shall be well drilled in the exercise of great guns so far as practicable.

Sec. 20. That the headquarters of the commandant of the Marine Corps shall be in the Navy Department; and he shall, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, have charge of all matters pertaining to the command and discipline of the corps, and shall submit annual estimates for the expenses of the corps; and such estimates shall, in all respects, conform to the laws governing the heads of bureaus in the Navy Department in making estimates; and such expenses shall be included in the yearly expenditures of the Navy; and whenever it can be conveniently done, officers not above the grade of second Lieutenant shall be employed as clerks at said headquarters; and all regulations made by the commandant and approved by the Secretary of the Navy for articles needed by the corps shall be filed as other regulations in the Navy.

Sec. 21. That all sutler stores in connection with the Marine Corps, or any part thereof, the same being commonly known as the canteen system, shall be prohibited; and it shall be the duty of the pay officer to pay the full pay to all privates of the Marine Corps, whenever mustered for pay, without any deduction or abatement whatsoever for any cause, notwithstanding any assignment, pledge, or promise, as to any part thereof, made or given to any other person whomsoever.

Sec. 22. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and are hereby, repealed.

A WATERLOO veteran named James Kyte, died, May 9th, at Market Lavington, at the residence of his granddaughter, Mrs. Ferguson. When a fine young fellow he entered the Coldstream Guards, served in the Peninsular War, was wounded in the battle of Barossa, and invalided home. He was in the thickest of the fight at Waterloo, but escaped without sustaining injury. Kyte had reached the advanced age of 88 years and four months.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

CALIFORNIA MARKSMANSHIP.—One of the most striking instances of what practical benefit has accrued to America from the rifle furore, lately occurred in California. As a specimen of good, steady practical shooting, we have had nothing in the Eastern States that comes near it; and when we remember that California is yet new to the modern system of rifle shooting, it is not unfair to predict that she will ultimately take high rank among the "shooting States." The matches which we refer to, took place at San Francisco, in the course of a series between teams of the First and Second California. We have already noticed the occurrence of these matches, but their minutiae are worthy of elaboration. The first was made between a team of the First California (C), composed of Chas. Burgans, Chas. Nash and Chas. Le Breton, the team being known as the "Three Charlies." Against them in the first match, shot E. H. Willett, Cannon, and Hentz, of Company A, Second California. The "three Charlies" beat on a close score, in a match at 200 yards, off-hand, forty shots per man at Creedmoor target. The best "Charlie" was Charles Burgans, who made 164 points, four points over an average of centres, in the long contest. This is amazing shooting. Strange to say, E. H. Willett, of the Second, "tied" him on exactly the same score. The defeat of his team was owing to Cannon and Hentz. A second match on the same terms was averaged between the "Charlies" and the Second. In this match Willett was supported by Harris and Wright. The same result followed as in the first. The Charlies beat Charles Burgans leading, and Willett again "tied" him, this time on 162.—This close comparison in off-hand shooting is still more surprising. The result of the two matches left the "Charlies" champions of the Pacific coast, as a team, but a match was made between Burgans and Willett, individually, which see ned safe to decide the question as between them. It was, to shoot fifty shots each at 200 yards, off-hand, for \$100. On the day of the match, the wind was blowing very strong, but the men went at it, and to everybody's amazement they made a third tie, on the score of 208, or again, as before, over an average of centres. Failing to decide the question with fifty shots, they fired five more, and each made exactly 20 points, when they concluded to draw the stakes, and this remarkable match closed. Since that time, we have received from Mr. Charles Le Breton (one of the Charlies), secretary of the California National Guard Shooting Club, a very handsome photograph of these two phenomenal shots; standing in front of the targets made by them, with the full scores of the "four ties" beneath the picture. There they stand, neat and soldierly in appearance, in the same uniform as the regular infantry, with the difference of white belts instead of black. Charles Burgans looks German, short and broad, with a jolly good natured face, having moustache and imperial. Willett is a little taller, and wears a short close beard. Both appear to be blond, with grey eyes. Standing by a six foot target, the pompon on the full-dress hat of neither comes near the top, and they seem to be about five feet three or four inches high, at the most. In a note accompanying the picture, is a request for the opinion of the JOURNAL on the shooting. It is easily given, on examination of scores and men. Both are wonderful shots, but Willett has the best, both in scores and personal qualities. He is the steadiest.

We will particularize for the benefit of riflemen. In the first of the four ties, Willett had the best, on the rules of the National Rifle Association. Burgans had 10 bull's-eyes, 24 centres, 6 inner; Willett had 6 bull's-eyes, 32 centres, 2 inner. Ties being decided by fewest misses, outer, and inner successively, Willett had the victory. In the second tie, the scores are more even. Burgans made 8 bull's-eyes, 27 centres, 4 inner, 1 outer; Willett made 6 bull's-eyes, 30 centres, 3 inner, 1 outer. Here again Willett has the victory, by one inner. The third tie is decided against Willett. Burgans made 11 bull's-eyes, 36 centres, 3 inner; Willett made 12 bull's-eyes, 36 centres, 4 inner. Had Burgans then claimed the stakes, on the Creedmoor rules about ties, he might have taken them, on the difference of one inner in his favor. In shooting off the tie he reversed his position, the fourth tie standing thus:

Burgans.....4 4 3 4 5-20 | Willett.....4 4 4 4 4-20

Here Willett has the best of the tie on one inner. Thus, out of four ties, Willett has the best of three by Creedmoor rules, as showing the steadiest shooting. The appearance of the two men as soldiers in the photograph is also in Willett's favor. Both are standing at order arms, Willett exactly as he should, while the musket of Burgans has fallen out of line and slants over to the right in a careless manner. Result of the contest: both magnificent shots, but Willett a "little the foremost;" Burgans brilliant, but occasionally careless, Willett as steady as a rock.

We hope sincerely soon to see some of our Atlantic marksmen engaging in these prolonged off-hand contests. There is no other means equal to it for developing perfectly reliable shots.

DECORATION DAY.—The celebration of this anniversary for 1876 was distinguished by glorious weather. The ceremonies in New York centered around Union Square, where the statues of Washington and Lincoln were covered with garlands, and each was the object of the attention of a Grand Army Post: Cameron Post 79, Commander John H. Brady, performing the ceremonies by the Washington Monument, Abraham Lincoln Post 13, Commander Joseph Forbes, doing the like office by the Lincoln Monument. At the latter place, the introductory address was made by General H. E. Davies, Jr. Prayer by the Reverend Henry Highland Garnet, the black preacher, and the oration by General M. T. McMahon, once A. A. G. of the Sixth Corps, A. of P. At the Washington Monument the opening address was made by Mr. Joseph Pinckney, the prayer by Rev. S. B. Winslow, Post Chaplain, the oration by General Joshua T. Owens. The decorations of the Lincoln statue are thus described: Within the moderately elevated stone inclosure at the base, were eight vases, four small ones at the re-entering angles, and four large at the middle points of the arcs, the former containing flowers, and the latter holding surpassingly beautiful ferns and palms, and elegant exotics. The pedestal of the statue was one mass of green, completely hiding the stone, and bordered at the terminals of the faces with flowers intertwined with the verdure. Upon this background on the principal side, the word "Emancipator" was worked, the letters being of white roses, and each one foot in length, the inscription forming a semi-circle, beneath which was a grand National shield of red, white and blue flowers. On each of the two flanks of the pedestal, was a large star of flowers, surmounted with the legend, "1776-1876," and on the back, was the inscription, "Tribute to Lincoln Post, No. 13." At the foot of the statue proper, the decorations were such as stirred the heart of many an old soldier. There stood an old moss-grown rail fence, twined with ivy, and near it, two hardy pines from Maine, and two palmettos from South Carolina, connected together with silken streamers, that met in the beaks of two American eagles, perched upon that old rail fence at Lincoln's feet.

The Washington statue was covered in by an arbor composed of thirteen arches, forming a Temple of Liberty, but by no means as tasteful as the Lincoln decorations. After

the ceremonies the column marched down Broadway to St. Paul's Church, where General Montgomery's grave was decorated, and an oration delivered by Hon. Chas. P. Shaw, thence Lincoln Post proceeded to Cypress Hill to decorate the grave of General Halpine (Miles O'Reilly), while Phil Kearny Post 8, and others, went to Greenwood to decorate the grave of the soldier whose name was borne by the first mentioned post. The procession was formed as follows: Grand Marshal and staff escorted by the Klein Troop, First N. Y. Division, commanded by Lieutenant Martin Heldt.

First Division, composed of E. P. Kimball Post, No. 100, Commander John R. Shields; Phil Kearny Post, No. 8, Commander J. H. Stevens; Sedgwick Post, No. 11, Commander Ira A. Whitman; Summer Post, No. 24, Commander B. F. Finley; the New York Association of Mexican War Veterans, Colonel Wm. Lyon Tidball, President; Battalion Veteran Guards, Colored Infantry, Major James E. Lee; Battalion of the Seventy-first New York, Captain Robert Orser.

Second Division, composed of Skidmore Guards, Captain Albert Brown; Battalion Washington Continental Guards, Major Reene; and Posts A. Lincoln, No. 13, Commander Joseph Forbes; Anderson, No. 58, Commander J. G. Boyd, and Reno, No. 44, Commander H. C. Perley. This division was headed by the staff of General Vilmar, in full uniform.

The Third Division had Post Koltes, No. 32, Commander Constantine Nitzsche; the Turner Cadets; two singing societies, and the associations of the Twentieth, Thirtyninth, and Forty-first New York Veteran Volunteers. Dahlberg Post, No. 113, Commander Wm. McEntee; and Battery B, First N. Y. Division, Major John Keim, closed the division.

The Fourth Division had Posts Cameron and Lloyd, 79 and 90; Irish Brigade Officers' Club; the old Sixty-ninth N. Y. Veteran Volunteer Association, and Co. E of the present Sixty-ninth, with the old Hawkins Zouaves.

The Fifth Division had Posts Meade, Riher and Rawlins, 38, 62 and 80, with Co. I, Ninth New York Veteran Volunteer, Captain Geo. A. Hussey.

The Sixth Division had Posts Ellsworth and Tilden, 67 and 96; a battalion of U. S. Marines, under Colonel Broome, and battalions from the Fourteenth, Twenty-seventh, and Eighty-eighth New York.

The Seventh and last division was composed of disabled soldiers in wagons.

The day was more generally observed than has been the case for many years past.

MEMORIAL DAY.—The Portsmouth Cadets, of Norfolk, the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, and the Norfolk City Guard celebrated Memorial Day, May 24, in memory of the Confederate dead, by a parade, the march being headed by the Naval Post Band, loaned by Commodore Stevens. The route was to Cedar Grove Cemetery, where Colonel W. H. Stewart, late C. S. A., delivered an earnest and eloquent oration in honor of the Confederate dead, in the course of which he said;

Fifteen years ago the souls of these peaceful sleepers were aroused in behalf of homes—in behalf of dear old Virginia—in behalf of principles planted and reared in the wilderness of a newly discovered continent, and upheld by our forefathers, through seven years of strife, against the mighty power of the English nation. They came in the prime of life—in the beauty of youth—joyous and light-hearted, eager to breast the storm and vindicate a people's rights. Their fathers, with stern resolve, bade them go—their mothers, like Roman matrons, kissed them a farewell—their wives, in lingering embrace, gave them for a nation's honor, and they struggled till they fell. How they labored! How they toiled! How they fought! How they died! The hundred battle-fields from Manassas' plains to the hills of Appomattox, where the curtains of everlasting night closed over the grave of a murdered country, will live in the chronicles of the world as perpetual answers.

After referring to the fact that the Union soldiers were to-day foremost in decorating the graves of their former foes, he rapidly sketched the sad scene at Appomattox Court House, and concluded thus:

And even now, generous victors come to lay sweet offerings on their graves. But let us not leave these sacred scenes with a shadow on the mind. Under this pure sky, with this fine landscape clothed in the velvet garments of spring in view, let us turn from this sanctuary of the dead with hopeful and cheerful thoughts of the future. Be grateful to God for the ble-sings He has poured out upon your fields; for the prosperity in your households; for all that gives worth to Virginia and a name and a place among these congegrating nations; for the great men to whom she has given birth; for Washington and Jefferson, for Madison and Marshall, for Mason and Randolph, for Lee and Jackson, for Ewell and Hill. Thank Him for the four hundred knightly men enrolled on your granite shaft, who have crowned your own immediate hearth-stones with their chivalric deeds. Thank Him for all these; for the happy home here, and for the home He has promised within the gates of Paradise.

The oration produced profound effect, and did great credit to Colonel Stewart as an orator.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.—The reception of this regiment on Wednesday evening, May 24, was a great social success for Brooklyn. First there was a dress parade, with eight commands of twenty-four files, in full dress uniform. This was faultless throughout. After dress parade, came a review before Brigadier-General Wm. G. Ward, of the First New York Brigade, which was equally good; and the review was followed by a promenade concert, to the music of Contero's band.

On Decoration Day, May 30, this regiment distinguished itself by inaugurating the first of a series of rifle matches, which we soon hope to see extended. The match was between a team of twelve men of the regiment, headed by Captain Burton, the Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, and twelve men of the Engineer Battalion at Willet's Point, headed by Captain Livermore, U. S. Engineers. The contest was arranged during the Spring Meeting at Creedmoor, the teams to be composed entirely of enlisted men, the match to be shot at the Willet's Point Range, five shots per man each range, and two sighting shots, at 200 and 500 yards. On the appointed day Captain Burton took down his team to Willet's Point, accompanied by a number of the officers of the regiment, and were received with the utmost courtesy and hospitality by the Engineers. The range turned out to be a difficult one to shoot over, as the wind from the Sound has full sweep over it. At 200 yards the match was exceedingly close, the Twenty-third team leading by only two points, their best men missing and every body very nervous. The contrast between the appearance of the two teams at this range was very marked, the Engineers being stout, hearty, healthy men, bronzed by the sun and hardened by exercise, while the men of the Twenty-third looked pale and delicate, and the old ink stains on the fingers of more than one told of recent sedentary life. At the longer range, however, they had the advantage, attaining a lead of 48 points, 46 being on the 500 yard range. After the match, the officers were entertained by Captain Livermore and the Engineer officers of the post, while the Sergeants of Willet's Point prepared a little banquet for the men of the team, which was hugely enjoyed by all; and the National Guardsmen came away in the evening swearing eternal friendship with the "Regulars," and delighted with their reception. A series of matches has been arranged for the summer, to take place between the Engineers and the Twenty-third. The first match foreshadows to our thinking, an ultimate victory for the Engineers. On the

long range, all they want is proper coaching, and the superior physique of the perfectly sound soldier must tell in the end. The scores of the match were as follows:

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK TEAM.

Name.	Co.	200	500	Total.
Sergt. J. M. Allen.....A	13	20	33	
Private W. L. Candee.....C	19	17	36	
Sergt. W. J. Oliver.....G	19	17	36	
" H. A. V. Schon.....K	13	4	17	
Private D. C. Pinney.....D	18	15	33	
Sergt. E. De Forest.....G	16	19	35	
Pvt. J. H. Stearns.....G	22	20	42	
" F. H. Postley.....C	14	18	32	
Sergt. J. Beavan.....N. C. S.	17	13	30	
Pvt. F. H. Holton.....G	18	7	25	
Corp. C. A. Coffin.....A	20	15	35	
Pvt. J. K. Barlow.....F	20	5	25	
	209	170	379	

U. S. ENGINEERS TEAM.

Name.	200	500	Total.	
Sergt. A. Smith.....20	14	34		
Pvt. Hickman.....22	15	37		
" Fraser.....17	14	31		
" Stockman.....18	5	23		
Sergt. Turner.....17	12	29		
Pvt. Soliss.....17	21	38		
" Wayland.....14	2	16		
Sergt. Royston.....15	20	35		
" Kelly.....18	7	25		
Corp. Cavanagh.....17	4	21		
Pvt. Stover.....17	0	17		
Sergt. Renaud.....15	14	29		
	207	128	335	

SECOND NEW YORK BRIGADE.—Third and second class shooting at Creedmoor was opened at Creedmoor in this brigade on Monday, May 29. Colonel Hitchcock, of the Ninth, was officer of the day. The number of third class men was: Ninth, 130; Eleventh, 32; Seventy-first, 130. Of these, the number qualifying for first class was painfully small, the Seventy-first being the only one that approached respectability in this respect. The Ninth had 7 men, the Eleventh only 2 men, both officers, the Seventy-first had 17 men, and one of these was the regimental I. R. P.; the other Captain Clark, an old habitue and prize winner of Creedmoor. The result of this first day's shooting shows that much work is needed in the Second Brigade to bring it near the standard of the First.

The qualifying scores in the second class class at 300 and 400 yards, 5 shots each range, out of a possible 50, are below:

Ninth Regiment—Corps, N. Engle, 44; Sergt. Beauman, 38; Private Horner, 29; Capt. Japha, 28; Corp. Bordbrough, 27; Private Westfall, 27; Private Sherwood, 25.

Eleventh Regiment—Capt. Wohite, 33; Colonel F. Unbeekant, 25.

Seventy-first Regiment—Capt. W. C. Clark, 47; Private Boatwick, 4; Private Teets, 43; Sergt. Steele, 42; Lieut. Shand, 42; Private Williams, 38; Sergt. Hamilton, 37; Captain Hoffman, 34; Private Gleason, 32; Corp. Drummond, 29; Private Roy, 29; Sergt. Fox, 27; Corp. Gillie, 27; Corp. Stevens, 26; Private Grant, 26; Lieut. McLaren, 25; Private Stone, 25.

Second Brigade Staff—Capt. Hall, 40; Major Powell, 38; Capt. Berndt, 33; Gen. Vilmar, 28; Col. Van Wyck, 38; Capt. Scott, 27; Lieut. Gilsey, 26.

While the shooting was very poor, it is only fair to say that the discipline preserved was excellent, and did great credit to the brigade and the officer of the day.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The Twelfth New York is inspected June 7, the Twenty-second June 16, the Fifth June 6.

—The Eleventh New York mustered in a new company (F) this week.

—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Van Slyck, Q. M. First New York Division, has resigned.

—DOCTOR Tom Burchard has entered the Twenty-second as surgeon of the regiment.

—COMPANIES K and D, Ninth New York, are now consolidated, and Captain Joseph Mulligan will muster a new company (E).

—The Twelfth New York is to go to Philadelphia on the 1st of July, and stay till the 7th. Inspection, June 7.

—The Eighth has resolved to go to Philadelphia, and will encamp at Camp Scott, near Fairmount.

—PIERRE Boucher, once the adjutant of the Twenty-second New York, has become its sergeant-major.

—THE Fifth New York are not out of Hester street armory yet. They hope to get out before Independence Day.

—JUDGE Gildersleeve, who won the Leech Cup this year, won with the same Sharpe rifle he has used ever since he began to shoot.

—THE Sixty-ninth New York holds a grand picnic, June 5, at Pape's Park, Brooklyn, to raise funds for a Centennial encampment. There will be a second at Jones Wood, June 21.

—THE committee on Centennial funds of the Forty-seventh New York has raised sufficient to take the regiment to Philadelphia, whither it will proceed, July 1.

—MARYLAND has a Rife Club at last, with its National Guard Brigade commander for a president, and a 1,000 yard range near Baltimore.

—GENERAL Fitzhugh Lee will not be major of the Centennial Legion at Philadelphia. He has declined on the ground of engagements elsewhere.

—MAPACHUSSETTE militia is still in a chaotic state, without an organized regiment, thanks to the matronly efforts of the State house. We hope soon to report progress.

—THE last battalion drill of the Seventy-first New York at the arsenal, May 24, was attended by nearly 400 men, and much real progress was made in the movements.

—On Wednesday evening, May 24, the officers of the Twenty-third Brooklyn gave a farewell banquet to Lieutenant-Coiocu-Farm, who has resigned, after fourteen years' service.

—THE Howitzer Battery, of Brooklyn, has had its name officially changed by Adjutant-General Townsend to the "Gatling Battery."

—HEADQUARTER nights in the Second Brooklyn Division will be every alternate Monday, during the summer and till September 4, when regular weekly meetings will be resumed.

—GENERAL Wm. G. Ward, of the First New York Brigade, has tendered his brigade as an escort to the Connecticut Brigade, on its passage through the city of New York when it returns from Philadelphia, about September 9.

—MR. W. Robert Green, of the Seventh New York (Company G), has been appointed I. R. P. of the Twelfth New York; and we expect to hear of the Twelfth going to the top of the list of marksmen this summer. Captain Green is a splendid off-hand shot.

—THE match between Company A, Forty-eighth New York (Nevada Badge winners), and the Forty-ninth Ontario (Belleville Canada) took place Wednesday, May 31; seven shots per man at 200, 300, and 600 yards; teams of six; h. p. s. 600. The Americans made 372 points, the Canadians 333. One more victory for the Yanks.

—THE Jackson Dragoons, of San Francisco, at a recent practice at 200 yards, five shots per man, with twenty men, armed with Springfield carbines, made 329 points out of a possible 500, or 66 per cent. This is better shooting with carbines than has been made by any company on the Atlantic coast.

—The Executive Committee of the Amateur Club have awarded the Geiger Badge to Lieutenant-Colonel Farwell on his tie with General Dakin. A letter from Mr. Geiger announced his intention that ties should be shot off, and inasmuch as Farwell had made a bull's-eye to fix his claim, and General Dakin had refused to shoot, the latter was held to have lost.

— STILL another wonderful specimen of off hand shooting comes from the Pacific coast. The "three sons" have beat even the "three Charlies" and the marksmen who shot the four ties. First comes T. E. Carson, 40 shots, making, by successive tens, 43, 43, 42, 42—total 170. Next come Watson and Robertson with 39 shots each. Watson made 42, 42, 49—total 137. Robertson made 41, 41, 42—total 125. This with Springfield Army rifle.

— SATURDAY, May 27, the anniversary of the day when the Ninth New York started for the seat of war, was distinguished by a grand full-dress parade and review in Union Square, before General Vilmar. The regiment turned out in very large force, and looked exceedingly handsome, with a drum corps of thirty, and Downing's band. After the review the column, in ten commands of twenty-four files, marched up Fourth avenue to Twenty-fifth street, up Madison to Forty-second, thence down Fifth avenue to the armory. The regiment did itself credit all through the march.

— THE first of the competitions for places on the Amateur Club Team for the Centennial Matches took place Wednesday, May 31, at Creedmoor. Terms, 15 shots at 900, 15 at 900, and 20 at 1,000 yards; h. p. s. 250. The order of competitors and their scores were as follows: I. General Dakin, 211; II. R. Rathbone, 204; III. A. Anderson, 199; IV. L. M. Ballard, 197; V. N. Washburn, 197; VI. C. E. Blydenburgh, 197; VII. E. H. Raymond, 195; VIII. F. Hyde, 194; IX. T. H. Grey, 194; X. W. S. Elmdendorf, 191; XI. J. A. Schaefer, 190; XII. G. W. Yale, 190; XIII. Orange Judd, 188; XIV. C. Bruce, 188; XV. C. E. Remington and Sons, 281 Broadway, New York, value \$75; second prize, a telescope and tripod, value \$25; third prize, cash, value \$15; fourth, fifth, and sixth prizes, each cash \$5, \$15; seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth prizes, each cash \$3, \$12. Ten prizes, total value \$142. This match may be called the most interesting contest of the day. The handicap was very carefully considered to place the chances of all the contestants on the same level. The result, showing the scores up to and over an average of centres, shows that the handicap was the fairest that has yet been devised for this class of shooting, and that the results in each case were probably due to the personal equation of error of the marksman. Of course, there was considerable growing. There always is in rifle matches. It is refreshing to one's self esteem to be able to lay a poor score on some shoulders other than your own; but the fact that a Remington military and Creedmoor tied each other for first place so closely, as will be seen on perusing the score, and that the two arms are so evenly distributed all the way down the list, shows that the range committee were in this instance as near right as fallible human nature is apt to come in difficult cases. The scores of centres and over were as follows:

Name.	Yds.	Rifle.	Score.
W. Reed.	500	Rem. military.	5 4 5 5 5-24
A. H. Jocelyn.	700	Rem. Creedmoor.	5 5 5 4 5-24
G. L. Morse.	700	Sharp's Creedmoor.	3 5 5 5 5-23
F. Hyde.	700	Rem. Creedmoor.	5 4 4 5 5-23
A. V. Canfield, Jr.	700	Rem. Creedmoor.	5 5 5 4 4-22
B. Rathbone.	700	Rem. Creedmoor.	5 5 4 4 4-22
Geo. Crouch.	700	Rem. Creedmoor.	5 5 4 3 5-22
C. Heizman.	500	Rem. military.	5 5 2 5 5-22
W. C. Reddy.	500	Rem. military.	3 4 5 4 5-21
T. R. Murphy.	500	Rem. military.	5 4 3 5 4-21
Jas. Shand.	500	Rem. military.	5 4 4 3 5-21
A. S. Swann.	700	Sharp's sporting.	3 3 5 5 5-21
T. S. Dakin.	700	Rem. Creedmoor.	5 2 4 5 4-20
J. B. Graham.	700	Rem. Creedmoor.	2 4 5 5 4-20
W. B. Farwell.	700	Rem. Creedmoor.	2 5 5 5 3-20
H. Douglass.	500	Rem. military.	5 3 4 3-20
Alex. Pyle.	500	Rem. military.	5 3 4 3-20

This closed the Thursday's shooting, which shows valuable results. In the off-hand contests, the common State musket, as it generally has, showed itself equal to the best sporting rifles. Its margin of error, while not quite so small as that of a fine hand-finished Creedmoor rifle, is compensated for by its greater handiness in coming to the shoulder. If the practice of off-hand shooting spreads, as seems likely, it is probable that a better pattern of special short range piece may be devised, which may combine the accuracy of the Creedmoor, with the handiness of the military rifle. At present there is almost nothing to choose between them.

The second day's meeting was occupied with team matches, one off-hand, the other at midrange.

The first was the Military Match, open to teams of five from any company, troop or battery of the National Guard of New York or other States, or of the Regular Army, Navy or Marine Corps, or from any rifle club. Position, any, without artificial rest. Rounds, five. Weapon—Those using military rifles to shoot at 500 yards. Special military rifles to shoot at 600 yards. Any rifle to shoot at 700 yards. Second class targets (22-in. bull's-eye) in all cases. Each company, troop, battery, or club may send as many teams as they choose. Entrance fee, \$1 per man for each distance. One team may enter for more than one distance by making a separate entry. First prize, a telescope, value \$75; second prize, a clock, value \$35; third prize, cash, value \$20. Three prizes, value \$130. Here again the team from Company I, Seventh, made a protest, this time because some men of Company D, Seventy-first, who belonged to the Scottish-American Rifle Club, shot both for company and club, and in the club twice with different weapons. The conditions of the match not prohibiting this, their protest, as in the previous match, was disallowed. Several clubs had two teams with different classes of rifles, as will be seen in the scores below. The first team, with Creedmoor rifles, was the celebrated team that shot at Dollymount, with one exception—Sanford; and what sort of substitute for Coleman he was, showed itself next day, when he shot over the whole of that team, with the single exception of Gildersleeve.

AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB—700 YARDS.

Colonel John Bodine.	5 4 5 4-23
Judge H. A. Gildersleeve.	3 5 5 4 5-23
E. H. Sanford.	5 3 4 4 4-21
G. W. Yale.	5 3 4 4 4-21
Major Henry Fulton.	4 4 5 4 3-20

Total. 107

COMPANY H, EIGHTH REGIMENT.*

Lieut. F. F. W. Hofels.	5 4 4 5-22
Private W. Pevan.	4 5 3 4 5-21
Sergeant T. R. Murphy.	5 4 5 2 4-20
Private W. Reed.	5 3 4 4 3-19
Private John Buckbee.	4 5 4 3 0-16

Total. 97

AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB—800 YARDS.

E. H. Sanford.	3 4 4 4 5-20
James L. Price.	5 2 4 4 5-20
Judge H. A. Gildersleeve.	2 5 5 4 4-20
Colonel John Bodine.	4 5 4 5 2-20
Major Henry Fulton.	3 2 3 4 3-15

Total. 95

Company D, Seventy-first regiment. 94

Scottish-American Rifle Club. 93

Seventh regiment Rifle Club. 90

Scottish-American Rifle Club. 89

Eighth regiment Rifle Club. 86

Company H, Seventh regiment. 85

Company I, Seventh regiment. 79

Company G, Twenty-third regiment. 66

Company I, Seventh regiment. 66

Eighth regiment Rifle Club. 62

Company C, Twenty-third regiment. 62

Company D, Seventy-first regiment. 61

United States Engineers. 57

Twenty-third regiment Rifle Club. 57

* Subsequently disallowed by General Woodward on the ground of protest that Murphy was not properly on this company. This puts the Amateur Club first and second, and Company D, Seventy-first, takes third place.

This closed the work of Friday, which was performed in the midst of weather just as fine as that prevailing on Thursday. In fact, the N. R. A. may fairly congratulate itself on having had the pick of the fine weather, after an exceptionally cold, rainy, and disagreeable spring.

Saturday's meeting was devoted entirely to long range shooting, the matches being for the Leech Cup and the Patrick-Henry Rifle. Colonel Bodine, it will be remembered, took the cup away last year, but this spring luck deserted him, for he stood only No. 14, notwithstanding a score that only counted a single miss, and that at 1,000 yards. The shooting of the other contestants was, however, superb, and the upper six scores averaged 86.44 per cent. of the possible 225, which comes higher than that of the Irish marksmen now competing for places on the team for America, they making only 85 per cent. of the possible score. The encouraging thing about the Leech Cup Match is that it shows several new names; and that, without any record of exceptional brilliancy, such as that of Rigby at Dundalk a few weeks ago with 211 out of 225, we have a good reliable average of "80 per cent. men," who, when drilled as a team and working together, will go up to 90 per cent. on the day of a match. There were forty-eight en-

EIGHTH REGIMENT, COMPANY H—REMINGTON STATE MODEL RIFLE.

Name.	Score.	Total.
Sergeant Thos. R. Murphy.	4 4 4 3 5 5-29	
Private W. Bovan.	3 4 5 4 4 4-29	
Private John Buckbee.	4 3 4 4 4 4-27	
Lieut. F. W. Hoefer.	4 4 4 3 4 3-27	
Private Wm. Reed.	2 3 3 4 4 5 4-25	137

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS—SPRINGFIELD RIFLE.

Captain Livermore.	4 4 5 3 3 4 5-28
Sergeant Von Sothern.	4 4 4 4 3 4 5-28
Sergeant C. Smith.	4 4 4 5 2 4 2-27
Private Hickman.	4 4 3 4 4 2 4-25
Private Frazer.	2 3 4 3 2 4 4-22

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, COMPANY G—REMINGTON STATE MODEL RIFLE.

Private J. H. Stearns.	27	Private F. Albers.	24
Private E. H. Holton.	27	Private A. G. Weber.	22
Private W. J. Oliver.	25		
Total.	125		

EIGHTH REGIMENT, COMPANY B—REMINGTON STATE MODEL RIFLE.

Private W. J. Douglass.	29	Private H. Douglass.	21
Lieutenant J. A. Gee.	28	Private Wm. Stuart.	20
Private S. Clark.	27		
Total.	125		

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for any place where correct time is desired.Henry T. Williams, editor of the LADIES'
FLORAL CABINET, New York, says of them, "The
little wonder has come. It has proved as accurate
as the best \$300.00 watches, obeys the regulator
immediately, and is fully as reliable as any
clock of ten or twenty times its worth. We
think it well worth the money."The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, of New York,
says of it editorially, "It is a very neat affair.
We have had one running for about two months,
in competition with a much larger and more expensive
clock, and though we can't say that the little one has beaten, we are quite sure it has
KEPT EVEN WITH THE OTHER."Such notices as these would not be given to
anything but a first class article, so that all who
purchase are certain of getting a good thing and
the money's worth.Sent by mail, post paid on receipt of price.
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struction of a Steamer.**DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
HOUSTON STREET, COR. GREENE,
NEW YORK CITY, May 19, 1876.SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject
to the usual conditions, will be received at
this office until 12 o'clock noon, on June 19,
1876, at which time and place they will be opened
in presence of bidders, for the purchase or con-
struction of a Steamer, for use of the Ordnance
Department in New York Harbor.The Government reserves the right to reject
any or all proposals.Blank proposals, specifications, and full in-
formation as to the manner of bidding, condi-
tions to be observed by bidders, and terms of
contract and payment, will be furnished on ap-
plication to this office.Envelopes containing proposals should be
marked, "Proposals for the Purchase or Con-
struction of a Steamer," and addressed to the
Depot Quartermaster, New York City.
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FOR SHOT GUNS AND RIFLES.
335 BROADWAY, N. Y.**Proposals for Fuel.**HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 27, 1876.SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this
office until 12 o'clock m. of THURSDAY,
the 6th day of July next, for supplying wood and
coal to the United States Marines at one or more
of the following places during the fiscal year
ending 30th of June, 1877.The Wood to be merchantable Oak, and to be
delivered, piled, measured and inspected, at such
points within the limits of the Marine Barracks
as may be designated by the commanding Marine
Officer, free of expense to the United States.The Coal to be good White Ash Anthracite Egg
Coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2240 pounds to
the ton, to be inspected by the commanding
Marine Officer, and delivered at such points
within the limits of the Marine Barracks as may
be designated by him, free of expense to the
United States; and both Wood and Coal to be
furnished upon the monthly or quarterly regula-
tion of the Commanding Officer, showing the
quantities required in accordance with regula-
tions, viz.: At

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

110 tons of Coal.

70 cords of Wood.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

110 tons of Coal.

70 cords of Wood.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

180 tons of Coal.

90 cords of Wood.

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15 tons of Coal.

75 cords of Wood.

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170 tons of Coal.

250 cords of Wood.

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40 cords of Wood.

GOSPORT, VA.

50 tons of Coal.

80 cords of Wood.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

70 cords of Wood.

MARE ISLAND, CAL.

80 cords of Wood.

100 tons of Coal.

(With the privilege of increasing the quantity
one third.)The Wood and Coal furnished at Washington
city to be measured, weighed and certified by the
Government Inspector appointed by the Navy
Department, and the expense attending such in-
spection, &c., paid by the contractor.Blank forms of proposals can be obtained upon
application at any of the Marine posts.Payments will be made upon the receipt of ac-
counts duly authenticated by the commanding
officers of the posts at which Wood or Coal has
been delivered. The right is reserved to reject
all bids considered unreasonable.A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible
persons whose responsibility must be certified to
by the United States District Attorney or
United States collector, must accompany each
proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.To be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and ad-
dressed to the undersigned.WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps.**Proposals for Rations.**HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, 24th May, 1876.SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this
office until 12 o'clock m., of Friday, the 30th
of June next, for furnishing rations to the
United States Marines at one or more of the fol-
lowing stations, from 1st July, 1876, to 30th
June, 1877:

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire.

CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts.

BROOKLYN, New York.

WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia.

GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia.

PENSACOLA, Florida.

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland.

MARE ISLAND, California.

Each ration to consist of twelve ounces of Pork
or Bacon, or one pound and four ounces of Salt
or Fresh Beef; eighteen ounces of soft Bread or
Flour, or twelve ounces of Hard Bread, or one
pound and four ounces of Corn Meal; and to
every one hundred rations fifteen pounds of
Beans or Peas, or ten pounds of Rice or Hominy,
ten pounds of Green Coffee, or eight pounds
Roasted (or roasted and ground) Coffee, or one
pound and eight ounces of Tea; fifteen pounds
of Sugar; four quarts of Vinegar; one pound
and four ounces of Adamantine or Star Candies;
four pounds of Soap; three pounds and twelve
ounces of Salt, and four ounces of Pepper.The rations are to be delivered upon the order
of the commanding officer of each station, the
Fresh Beef, either in bulk or by the single ration,
of good quality, with an equal proportion of hind
and fore quarters, necks and kidney tallow to be
excluded; the Pork, No. 1 Prime Mesa Pork; the
Flour known as extra superfine in the market
of the place where the station is located; the Coffee,
good Rio; the Sugar, good New Orleans or its
equivalent, and the Beans, Vinegar, Candies,
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sponsibility must be certified by a United States
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panied by such guarantee. Blank forms of pro-
posal can be obtained upon application at any of
the marine stations.Newspapers authorized to publish the above
will send the paper containing the first insertion
to this office for examination.Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Ra-
tions," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL—EXTRA SHEET

GOVERNMENT DISPLAY AT PHILADELPHIA

ORIGIN AND ADMINISTRATION.

In previous articles in the JOURNAL of April 29th and May 27th, we have given some general statement of the character of the government display at the Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia. In our brief notices of the exhibition, we have omitted to do justice to those to whom credit is due for the conception, organization and administration of the displays made by the several main contributing departments. Preliminary, therefore to fuller notice of the exhibition, we give a statement of the origin of this governmental display, and an explanation of its basis of administration.

In May, 1873, the chairman of the committee on classification of the Centennial Commission forwarded to various government officials in Washington, advance copies of the preliminary sketch of classification of objects and subjects embraced in the programme of the exhibition, and invited emendation and critical suggestions. One copy was sent to the then chief of ordnance, and in the absence of Major (now General), S. V. Benét, and with his approval, at the suggestion and under the supervision of Col. S. C. Lyford, the principal assistant to the chief of ordnance, Mr. William A. De Caudry (then employed in the office of the chief of ordnance), sketched out a reply embodying the following views:

"The system of classification adopted by the Commission allows of no marked distinction between those products which are the results of peaceful pursuits and those which are made during or in anticipation of a state of war. It is submitted that a line of demarcation should be preserved in the exhibition between our industrial energies as a nation of peaceful citizens, and as a nation prepared for war. The array of products and appliances of the peaceful arts, under the admirable scheme which has been adopted by the Commission, would illustrate our enlightenment, our industry, ingenuity, and material wealth as a nation, while a separate array of our war materials is essential as an exponent of our national prestige and power. A state of war is properly an exceptional one for any nation; the enginery and material of war are likewise exceptional in their nature, and ought to be given a special and separate display. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted that an additional department be added to the classification, under which may be included in proper order the war materials of the nation, both military and naval. Under the War Department might be exhibited, by the sanction of the Secretary of War, the materials appertaining to the Engineer, the Ordnance, the Quartermaster's, Signal, and Medical Departments, and under the Navy Department such materials as might be named by the Secretary of the Navy. Should these suggestions meet with the approval of the Commission, it is thought that with the sanction of the proper authorities, arrangements could be inaugurated by which a creditable display of the military strength of the nation could be made at the Centennial exhibition in 1876."

This reply was duly transmitted by Col. Lyford to the committee on classification, and in November following, the reply was submitted to the President of the United States, by the Director-General, accompanied by the following additional suggestions:

"The plan proposed by the Chief of Ordnance suggests to the Commission the expediency of including all of the Departments and branches of the National Government in a collective exhibition, illustrating its functions and administration in time of peace as well as its resources as a war power. It is evident that in no other way can so imposing and effective a demonstration be presented to the world of the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of our people. We would suggest that such a collective exhibition should be initiated in each of the Executive Departments, by the preparation of a historical statement of the progress of the Department in organization and methods of transacting business from its origin, to be accompanied by specimen pages of all forms of books of record or account and blanks that may have been used in such Departments or offices under its control, and that it embrace all objects or articles produced by, or under the direction of the Department. Should these suggestions meet with the approval of the President and his advisers, I would propose that a conference may be held as soon as may be convenient to the Government, between such person or persons as may be designated by the President and representatives of this Commission, with a view to determine as to the mode of arranging such a collective exhibition, whether in a separate building or in the main industrial building, and to consider such matters of detail as may require attention."

The whole matter having been submitted by the President to the heads of Department in Cabinet, an Executive order was issued on January 23d, 1874, for the organization of a Board to be charged with the preparation, arrangement, and display of such articles and materials as the head of each Department, the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Director of the Smithsonian Institution might decide, should be embodied in the collection. The Board was accordingly designated as follows: Treasury, Hon. F. M. SAWYER, (subsequently changed to Hon. R. W. Taylor).

War, Col. S. C. LYFORD, U. S. A.
Navy, Admiral T. A. JENKINS, U. S. N.
Interior, JOHN EATON, Esq.
Postmaster-General, Dr. CHAS. F. McDONALD.
Department of Agriculture, WM. SAUNDERS, Esq.
Smithsonian Institute, Prof. S. F. BAIRD.

Col. S. C. Lyford was designated by the President to be chairman of the Board.

The necessary appropriation having been made by Congress, by act of March 3d, 1875, to carry the whole scheme into effect, Mr. De Caudry was designated by the President as Secretary of the Board. Negotiations were at once entered into with the Centennial authorities in regard to building accommodations, and it was finally decided that the Government should erect a separate building for the governmental display. A plan submitted by James H. Windrim, of Philadelphia, having been adopted, a Building Committee, composed of Col. S. C. Lyford, Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, and William Saunders, Esq., was chosen by the Board, who placed the building under contract with A. Doan and Co., of Philadelphia.

The members of the Board, each for himself, at once sub-divided the duty of working out the details of the bureau exhibits of the several departments, by assigning such details to the charge of subordinate bureau officers. Such officers are now present in large numbers at the Government building, in charge of or in connection with the respective sections to which they belong. The members of the Board who have devised and who control the whole thing, are (with the exception of Admiral Jenkins, representative of the Navy Department in the Board, who is present at the building, having an office there) at times absent on duty in Washington, where they are severally connected with the departments which they represent at the exhibition, and are only present when occasion may require. They are represented at all times at the building by proper subordinates in the various sections of their respective departments.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The War Department is represented in the Board by Col. S. C. Lyford, who is also Chairman. The several bureau exhibits, constituting sections of the War Department display, have been collected by, and are in charge of the following officers, viz.:

Ordnance Section.—Under the direction of General S. V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance; Lieut. Henry Metcalfe, Ordnance Department, is in charge. This officer having been early ordered to Philadelphia in connection with his section, was designated to supervise the construction of the Government building, and of the hospital building, erected by the medical section, both under contracts with Doan & Co., and great credit is due him in the discharge of these duties. In January, 1876, he was designated Executive officer at the Government building in charge of the guard and of the general police of buildings and grounds. He is also under the direction of Wm. Saunders, Esq., Representative of the Agricultural Department, in charge of grading and improvement of grounds. He is assisted by Lieutenant C. W. Whipple, Ordnance Department.

Medical Section.—Under the direction of General J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General; Assistant Surgeon J. J. Woodward, Medical Department is in charge, assisted by Dr. H. C. Yarrow, Medical Department.

Quartermaster's Section.—Under the direction of General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General; Captain Jno. F. Rodgers, Quartermaster's Department, in charge; also, in charge of transportation of Government articles to and from the exhibition, under the direction of the chairman of the Board.

Engineer Section.—Under the direction of General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers; Captain D. P. Heap, Engineer Department, is in charge, assisted by Lieutenant S. L. Leach, Engineer Department.

Signal Section.—Under the direction of General A. J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer; Lieutenant F. C. Grugan, 2d Cavalry, A. S. O., is in charge.

The preparation and display of the articles of these several War Department sections have been entirely independent of each other, and have been paid for from separate and distinct funds. No credit for one section, therefore, should be given to an officer in charge of another, except possibly only for such mutual suggestions or criticisms as are natural to persons engaged in a common undertaking.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department is represented in the Board by Rear Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. N., who is present at the building, and in charge of the whole exhibit by the Navy Department. He is assisted by the following officers:

Lieutenant Comdr. Frederick Pearson, in charge of ordnance exhibit, with gunner Henderson, assistant.

Lieutenant C. M. Thomas, in charge of equipment and navigation exhibit, and model of docks.

Lieutenant R. G. Davenport, aid to representative of Navy Department.

Medical Director Jos. Wilson, in charge of medical and surgical exhibits, with Acting Past Assistant Surgeon F. V. Green, assistant.

Paymaster F. H. Arms, in charge of provisions and clothing exhibit.

Past Assistant Engineer J. W. Holloman, in charge of steam engineering exhibits.

Special mention is due to the following officers in

connection with the preparation of naval materials for the exhibition, viz.: Lieutenant G. A. Converse, torpedoes; Prof. Harkness, Transit of Venus; Prof. Nourse, arctic collection; Prof. Green, navigation instruments.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department is represented in the Board by Hon. R. W. Taylor, 1st Comptroller. He is represented at the building as follows:

Light House Board.—Comdr. John L. Davis, U. S. N., assisted by Lieutenant A. G. Paul, U. S. N.

Coast Survey.—Colonel R. D. Cutts.

Life Saving Service.—Captain J. H. Merriman, Revenue Marine.

Special mention is due to Wm. A. Potter, supervising architect; Geo. W. Casilear, chief engraver; and E. R. Chapman, revenue stamps.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Interior Department is represented in the Board by Hon. John Eaton, Commissioner of Education. He is represented in the building as follows:

Indian Bureau.—Dr. Charles Rau, in charge.

Patent Office.—E. C. Knight, in charge.

Educational Department, Census, Pension and Land Offices, and Geological Survey of the Territories.—C. A. Spofford, in general charge.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Post-Office Department is represented in the Board by Dr. C. F. Macdonald, Superintendent Money-Order Bureau. He is represented at the building by Mr. M. LaRue Harrison, Special Agent, in general charge, and H. H. Wolfe, in charge of Centennial Branch Post-Office.

Smithsonian Institution.—The Smithsonian Institution is represented in the Board by Prof. S. F. Baird, who is represented at the building as follows:

Mineral Division.—Prof. W. P. Blake, in charge, assisted by Prof. Thomas Donaldson, in charge of Department of Precious Metals.

Animal Division.—G. Brown Goode, Esq., in charge.

Food Fishes.—Represented in the Board also by Prof. S. F. Baird; G. Brown Goode, Esq., in general charge at the building, assisted by E. G. Blackford, in charge of fresh and preserved fish.

Agricultural Department.—Represented in the Board by Wm. Saunders, Esq., Superintendent Agricultural Department. H. Amidon is in general charge at the building. Special mention is due to the following persons in connection with the agricultural exhibit: Dr. Geo. Vasey, botanical division; E. R. Dodge, entomological; J. R. Dodge, statistical; Prof. Thos. Taylor, microscopical; Dr. Wm. McMurtrie, chemical.

The foregoing exhibits the entire personnel of the exhibition made by the Government.

As auxiliaries may be added the following: Captain E. R. Warner, and Lieutenant B. H. Randolph, with Co. M. 3d Artillery, who are present in camp in the grounds.

NAVY DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT.

The Navy Department exhibition occupies the southeast end of the Government Building, and is classified under eight separate heads, viz.:—Ordnance, Steam Engineering, Construction and Repair, Yards and Docks, Medicine and Surgery, Equipment and Recruiting, Provisions and Clothing, Hydrography, including details of Arctic Exploring Expeditions, Astronomical and Naval Observations. These are each represented by display of the distinct manufactures implied in their titles; the design being to illustrate systematically the definite objects and workings of each section in its immediate relation to the United States Navy.

THE NAVAL ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The ordnance department accurately represents the various armament of our ships, and the manner of mounting guns on shipboard from the time of the Revolution until now. A monitor turret is shown, with two 15 inch guns, one mounted on the Eads carriage worked by steam, and the other on the Ericsson carriage worked by hand. Outside the turret are arranged specimens of projectiles. The guns exhibited are an 8 inch converted rifle, one 8 inch, 9 inch, and two 11 inch smooth bores, one 60 lb. and one 100 lb. Parrott, one 32 lb. smooth bore, one 24 lb. brass howitzer rifled, and one smooth bore, a new pattern Cochrane gun, a Moody breech loader and three old fashioned carriages used in the war of 1812. Under these guns are also arranged specimens of projectiles. The guns are mounted on specimens of Marsilly's iron gun carriage. The new pattern iron Pivot carriage, the Grice wooden carriage, the new ordnance carriage for pivot or Broadside guns, and Ericsson's patent iron pivot carriage.

Near this collection are exhibited the large flat bottomed boat made from the cabin of the *Polaris*, and in which Captain Buddington and his companions escaped from the Arctic regions, and a smaller boat, the *Faith*, used by Dr. Kane. Photographs of the scenes in the Buddington expedition are shown elsewhere.

The Gatling gun is shown, and in connection with it the Billinghurst battery, the De Brame gun, and the Nugent revolving gun. Among the breech-loaders is a small iron gun, obtained from Alvarado,

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Mexico, and used by Cortez. The breech is closed by a heavy weight, lifted out by hand, and kept in place by a wedge. The 3 inch brass howitzer, the 12 lb. Dahlgren, and a new 3 inch breech loading experimental rifle gun. These guns are mounted on field carriages, and the ammunition chests, passing boxes, drag ropes, etc., are shown complete.

The array of small arms includes nearly everything, from the old flintlock of the Revolution to the breech-loaders, repeating arms, and revolvers of today. The cutlass, boarding arms, and helmet used by John Paul Jones, on the *Bonhomme Richard* are in a case by themselves, with a portrait of Jones draped with the flag he carried. Tomahawks, bowie knives, and pikes taken by divers from the wreck of the *Keokuk*, are shown, and hand grenades, pistols, etc., in pieces, showing the parts of which they are composed.

The display of projectiles is very full, including American and foreign, and gunpowder is shown in every conceivable form, from fine musket powder to pebble powder. One table is covered with models of projectiles, guns and gun carriages and models, showing the manner of opening and closing ports, loading by steam, and checking the recoil. The various equipments of a powder magazine are shown on another table.

The collection of torpedoes is divided into moving or automatic, towing and spar torpedoes. It includes specimens of the Lay, Ericsson, Fish, Harvey, Barber. With the spar torpedoes are shown Farmer's dynamo-electric machine, together with pneumatic batteries, circuit closers for submarine mines, torpedo fuses, whole and in sections, and an electric pedestal and key board by Lieutenant Bradford, U. S. Navy.

Of the display in the other departments of the naval exhibition we shall give a full account at another time. It is in every respect interesting and creditable.

WAR DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT ORDNANCE SECTION,

Outside of the building, and on the north side of the Main Entrance, are displayed representations of the different classes of heavy ordnance now in use in the service or undergoing the necessary experiments to determine their merits.

The first and largest is the 20 Rodman gun mounted upon a front pintle barbette carriage, weighing 58 tons, throwing a shot of 1,080 lbs. with a charge of 200 lbs. of powder—while alongside of it is displayed on its carriage the Mountain Howitzer.

Next in the Battery comes the 9 Sutcliffe breech-loading rifle, a new experimental gun, also mounted en barbette.

Then the 13 Mortar, on the new centre pintle chassis flanked on either side by Coehorn Mortars; and a little in the rear mounted, in casemate, the converted 8 Rifle, whose brilliant record and remarkable endurance after 750 rounds with charge of 35 lbs. and shot weighing 185 lbs. are illustrated by a gutta-percha cast of the bore.

Then comes the Thompson 12 breech-loading rifle, the largest of the new experimental guns, suspended under the Laidley Gun Lift, and alongside of it under the Laidley Sling Wagon, the new 10 Woodbridge muzzle-loading rifle, made of coiled wires soldered with bronze, whose little prototype exhibited within the building gave for it such promises of strength.

The Mann 8 breech-loading rifle completes the exhibit of sea coast cannon.

The 4 1-2 rifle mounted on Benton's iron Siege Carriage, the 8 Siege Howitzer on the wooden carriage, and revolutionary Siege Gun on its carriage represent their class—while for field guns are displayed the light 12 lb. gun, and the 10 lb. Parrott on the Hagner iron carriage with its caisson.

Entering the building from the East, the Ordnance Section occupies the space immediately on the right.

A large portion of this is filled with machinery from Frankford Arsenal and the National Armory, and devoted to the manufacture of metallic ammunition, and the Springfield rifle.

Bulletin boards suspended in the vicinity enable an interested spectator to study at leisure the component parts of our small arms in the progressive stages of their manufacture.

The wall space is covered by a collection of small arms displayed in racks, and exhibited and explained by the Ordnance soldiers detailed for that duty.

First in order is an historic collection of muzzle loaders, commencing with the earliest period of fire arms, and including specimens of the match-lock and wheel-lock arquebuse.

These are followed by an exceedingly complete collection of breech loaders, arranged according to the character of their breech mechanism.

Below are displayed the varieties of pistols and the sample cartridge boxes, and leather work of various kinds used in the service, and manufactured by the Ordnance Department. Also, samples of the various kinds of powder and explosives in glass bottles. At intervals in front of the display of small arms, are placed lay figures to show the character of the arms and equipments of our army from the revolution to the present time; a mounted man in undress exhibiting the latest patterns of cavalry and horse equipments. Arm chests show the method of packing rifles, muskets and pistols for transportation, while on a rack above are placed the publications of

the Ordnance office, for the convenience of those who wish to consult the references borne on the labels.

A table supports a variety of prominent breech loading and experimental field guns.

Among the first are the Sutcliffe, the latest of our own invention; the Whitworth, Hotchkiss, Moffatt, Mann; and several of ingenious design, constructed and used by the South during the war—the Woodbridge wire gun, which stood a test of a thousand rounds, and the Bemford and Wade for determining the strains at different parts of the bore.

Within an enclosure formed by chains suspended from very ornate bronze canon, presented by Lafayette, are a collection of models illustrating the mode of manufacturing heavy guns.

The plant for the casting of the XV Rodman gun, shows the process of cooling the casting from the interior, by the flow of water through a hollow core.

A working model of the Hitchcock plant, on a scale of one-twelfth, illustrates his process of forging.

Models on the same scale show the method of winding the wire about the core of the Woodbridge gun, and the plant for the remainder of its construction.

Four stands are used for the display of projectiles.

On the first are spherical, on the second, oblong projectiles used in our service during the last war; on the third, those used by the South of their own or foreign construction; on the fourth, modern improvements.

Models of all the service guns and carriages, sling carts, mortar wagons, etc., are displayed on a table.

The stuffed remains of the celebrated trotting horse Geo. M. Patchen are harnessed to the new cavalry Gatling cart, while a rack alongside bears the harness of the rear horse, and shows how the driver unhitches when coming into battery.

Near by is a row of volley and repeating field guns—commencing with the Hotchkiss revolving cannon, and including among others the Requa Battery, the Vandenburg volley gun, and the Union Coffee Mill Gun.

In this vicinity is also the new Cavalry Forge Cart, and the 3 Rifle mounted on Benton's iron field carriage. The limber for this carriage is hitched up to model horse, on which is mounted a driver in the present full dress of the Light Artillery.

Three stands show the method of packing for transportation on animals, the mountain Howitzer, its carriage and ammunition chests.

Facing the centre of the Building, is the model of Rock Island Arsenal, constructed in photo-sculpture, by the Baron von Eglofstein.

The Laboratory is situated north of the Building, near the Hospital, and in it every day are conducted the experiments for determining the initial velocity, and the pressures on the bore of the gun, and the amount of recoil.

To insure safety, the firing is done through an iron tube connecting the targets.

The Building itself is an object of professional interest, being built in sections to prevent disastrous effects in case of explosion, and having already passed through its baptism of fire at the Frankford Arsenal.

The instruments used are the Shultz Chronoscope, the Boulenge Chronograph, the Vignotti Machine, Benton's Electro-Ballistic Pendulum, and Thread Velocimeter.

Specific gravities are determined by the Mercurial Densimeter, Recoil by the Dynamometer, and pressures by the Rodman External Pressure Gauge, while Rodman's and Metcalfe's Internal Pressure Gauges are exhibited here, and explained.

Samples showing the construction of friction and electric primers, etc., of the various kinds of fuzes, are shown here. Also, records of Target practice, with the Springfield rifle, at various Ranges, an illustration with the Camera Obscura of the method employed of witnessing and recording hits on the Target unexposed to danger, and the various instruments used in the inspection of guns and projectiles.

The Ordnance Section is under the charge, as before said, of First Lieutenant Henry Metcalfe, assisted by First Lieutenant Cunhipple, of the Ordnance Department.

A picked Detachment of 15 men assigned from the different arsenals, perform the duty of explaining to visitors the different articles exhibited. The machinery is worked by employees from the Springfield Armory and Frankford Arsenal.

THE ENGINEER SECTION

is next to and east of the Ordnance Section, but the most convenient access to it is by one of the side doors near the big guns; this door opens on a passage leading through this section.

The first thing that attracts attention on entering is a handsome book case decorated with the insignia of the Engineer Corps, and containing the publications of the Engineer Department, beautifully bound at the Government Printing Office. Complete sets of these publications were sent to the American Society of Civil Engineers, and to the American Society of Mining Engineers, and can be consulted in the rooms of these societies, west end of Main Building, up stairs, and at 1182 Girard Street, Philadelphia.

Next to the book case are photographs and models, explanatory of the method used in building an experimental pier at Galveston, Texas. This pier is made of large wicker gabions, filled with concrete.

On the same table is a model of the dredge boat McAlister used in the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi. Its essential feature is a large scoop which can be lowered behind the screw, and which cuts through the sand bars, mud lumps, etc., obstructing the channel.

On the next table are two models of special interest to New Yorkers. The first is a model of the excavations at Hallett's Point, better known as Hell Gate. This shows the actual appearance of the place with all the working machinery, and by an ingenious device, the bed of the river can be raised, disclosing the network of galleries which have been driven in the living rock, and the piers which have been left to support the roof. In a short time these piers will be charged with explosives, a tremendous explosion will take place, and Hell Gate will no longer be known as a barrier to commerce.

The other model is a steam drilling scow for use in a rapid current. What distinguishes it is a large iron dome which can be lowered to the bottom of the river, and inside of which divers can work, regardless of the tides. A drilled specimen of the rock lies alongside of the scow. The diameter of the hole drilled is 5 1-2 inches. Next to this specimen is a model of a grapple for lifting heavy stones. Something of this kind will be used to remove the debris after the explosion at Hell Gate.

The next table contains Portfolios of Lake Survey Charts, of Topographical maps of the Engineer Corps, of Diagrams relating to Fortifications, of the results of Experimental Firing at Fortress Monroe, of Charts showing the improvement of the Mississippi River, of proposed water communication between the Mississippi River and Atlantic Ocean, of sketches of Harbor Improvements on the great lakes, and of military maps showing the battle fields of the late war.

On the same table is a handsome pyramid of black velvet arranged in steps, on which are placed specimens of building stone from various quarries of the United States. Next to it is another model of a grapple for lifting heavy stones.

Continuing our rounds we find a model of a sounding machine, for the rapid accurate survey of the bottoms of rivers, lakes, etc. This machine takes ten soundings at the same instant, and automatically records the depth of water. On the same table are models of the breakwaters at Dunkirk, (Lake Erie), New York, and at Oswego, (Lake Ontario), New York, showing the details of their construction.

One of the centre tables shows in miniature a complete bridge, train, and the methods of building pontoon bridges. These beautiful models were made by 1st Sergeant Benson, of the Engineer's Battalion.

The other centre table contains a Field Photographic outfit complete, and also the various kinds of torpedoes used in the defence of harbors, with their electrical attachments; in two glass tanks are models of torpedoes showing exactly how these weapons of submarine warfare are placed under water, and a crate for determining the force of explosives under water.

Around one of the posts are specimens of the various kinds of intrenching tools used; hung from the ceiling are a wicker gabion, iron gabion and sap tagot, and under the latter a model of a spar bridge for crossing narrow ravines and the like. Leaning against the table containing the electrical apparatus is an iron plate, showing the effects of the explosion of 30 lbs. of dynamite, 30 feet under it under water.

At the entrance on the left hand side of the passage, is a glass show-case, in which are some beautiful specimens of crystallized wood, from Yellowstone National Park. Next to it is a model of a matress or apron, used as a breakwater, to close the new Inlet at Cape Fear river.

On the next table is a model of a six ton derrick, used in handling the screw piles of the landing pier, at Lower Delaware, and next to the derrick is a fine model of the pier itself, showing the different distances to which it was necessary to drive the piles, and in a set of tubes attached to the pier are shown samples of results of borings showing stratification of the bottom along the line of the pier.

In a box on the same table with the derricks are samples of the iron used in building the Landing Pier.

The next table contains instruments showing the wide range of work required from Engineer Officers. Here are Meteorological, Reconnaissance, Geodetic, and Astronomical Instruments, with the use of all of which Engineer officers are required to make themselves familiar.

The next table is devoted to photographs and pictures, illustrating the Geographical Explorations and surveys west of the 100th Meridian, to the original Atlas sheets of these surveys, and the Geographical and Topographical Atlases (printed). On this table there is also a Personal Equation instrument for determining any observer's personal equation.

One of the centre tables is devoted almost entirely to models of counterpoise, gun carriages. One carriage is intended for a 15 inch gun, the recoil, carries the gun below the parapet, where it can be loaded in safety thus, by throwing it in gear, it runs up the carrier itself ready to be fired again.

Next to it is a model of a Siege battery, with counterbalanced platforms, arranged so that each gun can be loaded and fired alternately, the loading taking place entirely under cover; the same model shows

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

a heavy mortar on a revolving platform, with an improved loading truck.

Next to this is a model of a counterpoise gun sling, with Bessemer steel embrasure. The object of this device is to reduce the size of the embrasure by pivoting the gun at the muzzle.

On the same table are a model of a surveying station, such as is used on the United States Lake Survey, and a model of a Railroad Block House, of great service in the late war.

The other centre table contains Photographs of the Snag Boat Macomb used in the improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers; Photographs of the improvements of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, a model of the crib work used in building piers on Lake Michigan—model of a pile pier, model of the harbor of refuge on Lake Huron, Atlases showing the improvement of St. Mary's Falls canal, Michigan, Louisville and Portland canal, and the Light House Establishment—11th Light House District. There is also a model of an end dock, for docking the dredge boats used in improving the mouth of the Mississippi.

On the walls can be seen a handsome large map of the United States, showing the work done by the Engineer Corps during the last 100 years. Three large maps are the models of Hell Gate, showing survey of Echo Bay Harbor, Drilling operations on Way's Reef, and Drilling and Submarine operations on Coenties Reef. Five large pictures, giving details of construction of Snag Boat Macomb. Drawings explanatory of Foundations of Fort Delaware, Delaware Breakwater Harbor and Landing Pier at Lower Delaware.

A large colored map of the Flood Plain of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers, a pen and ink drawing of Milwaukee Harbor, Wisconsin, a drawing of the Monolithic Concrete at Fort Pulaski, Georgia; drawing of a mortar mill and concrete mixer, and a drawing showing details of pumping apparatus of United States dredging Steamer Henry Burden, in use on Savannah River, Georgia.

The Engineer Section is in charge of Captain D. Porter Heap, assisted by Lieutenant Smith S. Leach. The attendants consist of a Detachment of eight men from the Engineer Battalion, who are instructed to give visitors all the information possible.

QUARTERMASTER'S SECTION.

The Quartermaster's Section of the War Department Exhibit (Captain J. F. Rodgers in charge) consists of display on figures of various uniforms of the present regulation, and far past, between the dates 1812 and 1872.

Display of Revolutionary Uniforms on figures as follows, viz: "Washington's Life Guard," "Continental Infantry," and "Artillery" and "Morgan Rifle."

Articles of Uniform, viz: Campaign hat, Seal skin cap and gloves, mittens, stockings, boots, shoes, overshoes, etc.

Display in frame, of Chevrons and Service stripes of the various arms and grades.

Display in frame, of Brass ornaments, letters, etc.

Lithograph print of various Corps Designs—war 861 5.

Medals of Merit and Diplomas, awarded to Quartermaster's Department by Vienna Exposition, 1873.

Display of Flags (silk and Bunting), embracing some of those now out of use; the present regulation, and the Corps and Division Flags carried in war of 1861-5.

Articles of Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting of Field music, drums, fifes, etc., bedding, axes, ades, etc. Tents of the various patterns in use, id models of same; complete sets of Post, Brigade, regimental and company books, etc., etc.

Means of Transportation, consisting of complete s of the various descriptions of Harness in use, ny wagons, Ambulances, pack saddle and aparello, ort wagon, Traveling Forge and "Historic wa," distinguished for the extent of its movements, durance during the late war.

Manufacturing apparatus and miscellaneous Tools. hine for Cutting Clothing, Cloth Testing machine, screwing (shoe) machine, Saddles and Furriers' ls, Portable Forge, Padlocks, etc.

terinary and Horseshoe Display, consisting of ers' Veterinary Chest, display of regulation Horse-s, and display of specimens, illustrating the ed States Army system of horseshoeing, in charge chief Farrier Kiernan.

[From the Boston Globe.]

S E C R E T A R Y B R I S T O W .

HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER AS A SOLDIER.

I have been permitted to print from a private written to a personal friend by the Rev. G. G. Pentecost, of this city, some interesting reminiscences of the Army life of Colonel B. H. Bristow, Pentecost having served in his regiment in the city of chaplain during a portion of the late War.

I have known Mr. Bristow somewhat intimately years. It was my good fortune to be his intimate friend and companion during the war, we bavered together in the same regiment (the 8th Cavalry) he as lieutenant-colonel and colonel I as chaplain. We messaged together, rode together—indeed were side by side much of the both in the camp and in the field. I have the guest of his home and know somewhat intimately his private as well as public life. Since

the war I have watched his career with more than ordinary interest, for the reason that I have ever felt that he was destined in time to be called to high if not the highest public trust in the gift of the nation. Immediately upon his appointment to the Treasury Department I remarked to some friends that that appointment would be his virtual nomination for the Presidency. I trust my prophecy will prove to have been true.

"During the war he was ever the terror and dread of dishonest sutlers, contractors, and all trifling and incompetent officers. In the administration of his regiment and the various posts that were at different times under his command, 'rings' of all kinds were 'dashed to pieces like a potter's vessel,' and corruption fled before him like fog before the sun. No matter who was guilty—he it friend or foe—he was instantly called to an account. He never relaxed the severity of law for his chosen friends. I call to mind at this moment a trifling breach of discipline while on march by myself—I believe it was falling out of line—and, notwithstanding the intimacy or friendship between us, I was placed under arrest, he remarking to me that my position made the offence all the more inexcusable. What might be overlooked in a private could not be in an officer.

"Always prompt and even impulsive in administration, he was seldom awayed by anger, though he is of a somewhat quick and passionate temperament. He was as severe with himself as with others. I remember once he had, in a moment of haste, administered a severe blow to a refractory soldier who refused prompt obedience to a command. He was right in administering discipline, but he was wrong in the method. So deeply did he lament it that he came to my tent the night afterward and he'd a long consultation as to how he might repair the personal wrong done to the soldier without weakening the moral influence of the discipline. I believe he afterward sought out the soldier and made some personal apology for his haste and for the method of his discipline. It is needless to say that all his officers respected him, though some feared, and the men all loved him.

"There was a time when he might have had a brigadier-general's commission for the asking. Other officers in the brigade and division were working day and night for these honors. I said to him one day, 'Colonel, why don't you go for that commission, you know you can have it for the asking?' His reply was, 'Parson, I went into the war for the fight and not for the honors. I am satisfied that I can do as good service at the head of this regiment as I could with a brigadier-general's commission. It will be time enough for me to take higher rank when the necessity of the Service calls for it.' He was almost morbid about doing anything that would ever have the appearance of self-seeking. It is not surprising that he is now making himself conspicuous in attending to the affairs of his department rather than looking after State delegations to Cincinnati. If he is ever nominated and elected others will have to do it for him.

"His personal integrity in the least matters was conspicuous to them that knew him intimately. For instance, when we were on the 'Morgan raid,' our horses were giving out, and the order went out for officers and men to impress what horses they needed, and field officers were authorized to receipt for them at \$150 per head. One day Colonel Bristow's horse gave out, and he was forced to take a horse for himself. Instead of giving a Government receipt for \$150 he bargained with the man for his horse at a fair price, and gave him his personal note, payable at thirty or sixty days. I was at his side at the time and said, 'Why did you not give a Government receipt? The officers were authorized to do so as well for themselves as for the men?' He replied, 'The Government requires that officers furnish their own horses. I have no right to make the Government pay for my horse; certainly not as long as I can pay for it myself. And I have no right to take a man's horse and give him less than its value simply because I have the power to do so.' It is not surprising that Colonel Bristow is able at once and effectually to meet all charges that are trumped up against him. These little cracks in his personal and private life let a great deal of light in upon his character. I might multiply such incidents illustrating the sterling integrity of the man almost indefinitely. Some men are honest because it is the best policy, but he is honest because he knows not to be otherwise. I have never had the least fear that any of the charges brought against him would stick. At the battle of Fort Donaldson a shell exploded above his head, and the concussion knocked him from his horse. He was stunned for a while, but soon demonstrated that his wound was at least twelve feet above his head. This was the nearest the enemy ever got a shot home upon him, and I am sure that his political enemies will never do better execution.

"Colonel Bristow is a gentleman by birth, by instinct and education. He is courtly in person, grave and impressive in manners, and just the man in his personnel to give dignity and character to the office for which he seems to be marked. He was one of the first to respond to the call of his country in the hour of her need. He espoused the Union cause from the outset, counting wealth, social position, life and all things but loss for the excellency of his country. I most sincerely hope that the American people will be wise enough to elect the man whom I believe God, in this hour of our country's need, has raised up and set before us."

El Consista, Madrid, announces the burning of the machinery factory at the royal Spanish arsenal at Cartagena.

A RECENT number of the *Spectateur Militaire* contains a very full article on the latest patterns of breech-loading steel artillery as made by Herr Krupp, at Essen, a specimen of which is now on exhibition at Philadelphia. Alluding to its superiority to that produced by the rivalry of other countries, the *Spectateur des armes*:

In Italy, the Government instituted experiments with the compressed bronze at the Turin foundry, under the direction of General Rosset; the results were so decisively unfavorable to this metal that the Government have definitely abandoned it, and have just ordered 400 field-pieces from Krupp. The great success which attended experiments with heavy Krupp guns, calibre 30.5 cent. (11.9 inches), in 1872-73, excited the zeal of the English, and Woolwich Arsenal turned out guns of eighty tons for piercing armor-plates. Sir W. Armstrong concluded a contract with the Italian Government for 8 100-ton guns for armament of plated vessels now in progress, at the price of over £16,000 each (400,000 francs or \$80,000) for the gun alone, without carriage; these, however, have not yet been made. Hereupon Krupp has constructed a gun of the calibre of 35.5 cent. (13.9 inches), weighing 57.5 metrical (fifty-eight English) tons—that is, nearly a third less than the Woolwich guns, and little more than half that of Armstrong's. This gun was tried on the 27th of December, 1875. It is of cast steel, and weighs, with Krupp's cylindro-conical breech closer, 57,500 kil. (56.5 tons); length, 8 metres, or 22½ calibres, the calibre of the rifled part being 35.9 cent. (14 inches.) The grooves are eighty in number. The carriage, which has the modern elevating arcs and hydraulic check, weighs 34,000 kil. (33 tons), making the total weight of gun and carriage, 91,500 kil. (90 tons); 10,000 kil. (9.8 tons) less than Armstrong's new gun, even without its carriage.

The projectiles are shell of three kinds, steel, hard cast-iron, and ordinary cast-iron with a fuse. Their length is 2.8 calibre (39 inches). The weight of the steel shell is 495 kil. (1,080 lbs.), bursting charge 15 kil. (38 lbs.); of the ordinary cast-iron shell is 380 kil. (836 lbs.), charge, 30 kil. (66 lbs.). The experiments were made at Essen with cylindrical flat-headed projectiles of an average weight of 520 kil. (1,144 lbs.) The best results were obtained with a prismatic powder with single channel, of which 100 prisms weighed 8.80 kil. (8.3 lbs.). With the ordinary charge of 125 kil. (275 lbs.), the result surpassed even what had been expected; with 135 kil. (297 lbs.) the pressure of gas was not excessive. As compared with the Woolwich gun, the results of the firing with the maximum charges are as follows:

Nature of gun.	Weight.			Initial veloci'y.	Total via viva in motion.
	Of gun.	Of shell.	Of charge		
Woolwich 80-ton	81,300 k.	571 k.	104.3 k.	470 m.	6450
Krupp 35.5 cent.	57,500 k.	530 k.	135 k.	1615 f.	6350
	56½ ton.	1144 lbs.	297 lbs.	497 f.m.	
				1709 f.	6350

From this we see: 1st. That the Woolwich guns weigh 20 in 100 more than Krupp's, yet uses much less powder. 2d. That although the Krupp projectile is only nine-tenths the weight of the Woolwich one, it possesses a greatly higher initial velocity. The Woolwich experiments were upon this renewed with a heavier shell and charge, but with no greater success; the charge of 113.5 kil. (250 lbs.), with a shell of 665.5 kil. (1,466 lbs.), having given an initial velocity of only 466m. (1,533 feet). The enormous price of such guns will, no doubt, limit their use. The price of Armstrong's 80-ton gun, above given, makes its cost about four francs a kilogramme. The Essen Foundry, considering their steel much better than the English (Flith's), have fixed its price at five and a-half francs. Taking into account the difference of weight, the Krupp gun, with carriage and all appliances complete, actually costs less than Armstrong's gun, without anything else. The price of the Woolwich gun is not known. Each shot, including powder and shell, will cost about 1,000 francs (\$200). The Krupp factory is said to be now undertaking a gun of 40 cent. calibre (15.6 inches), 10 metres long, weighing 124,000 kil. (121½ tons); price, 840,000 francs (£35,000); weight of projectile, 1,030 kil. (2,269 lbs.)

THE altered drill regulations for the German Infantry are thus noticed in the *Cologne Gazette*: The battalion, drawn up in company columns, will henceforth form the basis of the battle order of the infantry. By this formation the gradual development of forces is favored, and the effect of the enemy's fire weakened as much as possible. The battalion column is within the range of the enemy's fire absolutely forbidden, in order to prevent the recurrence of such heavy losses as were suffered in the first battles of 1870. The square formation is maintained, but no longer considered as the formation absolutely necessary against attacks of cavalry. Considering the annihilating effect of rifle fire, the infantry can now repulse, in every formation, a cavalry attack. If the enemy's position can be approached only across the open field, the sharpshooters and the troops for their support are to advance by starts. The sharpshooters are, after running a distance of from sixty to eighty paces, to throw themselves on the ground, fire, and, after a short pause, continue to advance in this manner.

A CHINESE history, in eight volumes, of the French and German War has recently been presented to the library of the British Museum. The authors, Wang Tao and Chang Tsung-leang, as stated in the preface, collected the materials for their work from foreign newspapers. In the present state of Europe the authors find a parallel to the condition of China about 500 years before Christ, and as that was one of the most disturbed periods in Chinese history, they evidently consider that peace is not likely long to continue among them. In fact, the only prospect they see of

avoiding hostilities is in a firm alliance between England, France, Russia, and Prussia! The history begins with a general sketch of Europe, and then proceeds to the immediate causes of the war. The celebrated interview between Benedetti, who is called "Pean-ni-teh-ti," and the King of Prussia at Ems, which appears as "Im-size," the various battles, with the crowning disaster at "Sze-tan" (Sedan), and the siege of Paris, are all fully described, and the book closes with the election of "Mak-ma-han" as President of the French Republic.

FROM English accounts, it seems that Malta is not just now in a satisfactory state as regards the means of repelling the attack of first-class iron-clads. There are still 12-inch smooth-bore mortars in the same forts which have new rifled guns on the sea faces, as well as old-fashioned howitzers sweeping the ditches, 110 lb. breech-loading Armstrongs, 64-pounder converted Palmer muzzle-loaders, and new 11-inch and 9-inch guns on the sea batteries. There are beds being laid for the emplacement of 35-ton guns, and several of the forts, some at least, have had their 5-inch iron plates fixed for the embrasures. In case of war it would need

12,000 men to man the batteries, line the works, and hold the *enceinte*, and there are only 5,000 men available.

The "Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George," one of the highest of the British colonial decorations, has been conferred by Queen Victoria on Lord Dufferin, the Governor General of Canada.

The Spanish expedition to Sooloo, one of the Philippine Islands, and the stronghold of a formidable body of pirates who have long infested the adjacent seas, has been successful. On the 29th February the Governor General of the Philippines, Don Jose Malcamoy Monge, Marquis of Rafael, had the satisfaction of hoisting the Spanish flag over Sooloo. The principal losses of the Spaniards were sustained during the march to Sooloo, the capital. The special correspondent of the *Manila Commerce* says:—We penetrated into the island (Sooloo) by cutting our way with choppers and axes through the dense bush and forest which cover this parched country. From

all sides, a very heavy fire was directed upon us, which, at every instant, killed or wounded several of us, many of whom remained in the midst of the road, owing to want of power in the bearers to carry them. I do not know from whence we drew strength, no only to follow our battalion, but also to animate and even make enthusiastic the soldiers, who followed us dragging themselves along. Scarcely any water could be obtained on the route, and many of the soldiers were lost in the mangrove swamps while hunting for it. The "Moors," as the natives of the island are called, made a most determined resistance. The town was carried by assault in the last day of February, and "once more we are told the Spanish flag floats over Sooloo." The inhabitants formerly owned the dominion of Spain, but of late years had formed themselves into predatory bands, and contrived to cause considerable annoyance to Spanish subjects. After the destruction of the town and the adjacent strongholds of the chief, the expedition was to return to Manilla, where an ovation was in preparation for the heroes of Sooloo."

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a very heavy fire was directed upon us,
which, at every instant, killed or wounded several of
us, many of whom remained in the midst of the
road, owing to want of power in the bearers to carry
them. I do not know from whence we drew strength,
no only to follow our battalion, but also to animate
and even make enthusiastic the soldiers, who followed us
dragging themselves along. Scarcely any water
could be obtained on the route, and many of the sol-
diers were lost in the mangrove swamps while hunt-
ing for it. The "Moors," as the natives of the island
are called, made a most determined resistance. The
town was carried by assault in the last day of Fe-
bruary, and "once more we are told the Spanish flag
floats over Sooloo." The inhabitants formerly owned
the dominion of Spain, but of late years had formed
themselves into predatory bands, and contrived to
cause considerable annoyance to Spanish subjects.
After the destruction of the town and the adjacent
strongholds of the chief, the expedition was to re-
turn to Manilla, where an ovation was in preparation
for the heroes of Sooloo."

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